

PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS

FY 2007

Prepared by:

Budget & Policy Analysis Division
Michigan Department of Human Services

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FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

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| Department of Management and Budget | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION | | Fiscal Year 2007 |
| Department | Appropriation Unit | Program | |
| Human Services | Public Assistance | Family Independence Program (FIP) | Page 1 of 4 |

PROGRAM STATEMENT

Program Goals - The goal of the Family Independence Program (FIP) is to help families achieve self-support and independence.

Program Description - FIP provides a monthly cash assistance grant for families (both one-parent and two-parent). Cash assistance is to cover costs of personal needs (clothing, household items, *etc.*), housing heat, utilities and food (in conjunction with Food Assistance). FIP recipients are also eligible for Medicaid and a range of employment and family support services.

Population Description (As of October 2005)

- Average case size is just over 2.7 people: 1 adult and 2 children.
- 94% of the grantees are female.
- The average grantee age is 31 years.
- 35% of the grantees are White, 59% are Black, 6% are other (includes Hispanic, American Indian, *etc.*).
- In October 2005, 20% of FIP cases had earned income.

Eligibility Factors - FIP eligibility is based on financial and non-financial factors.

Financial Eligibility Factors - To be eligible for FIP, the family must meet income and asset requirements. The families' income (minus earned income disregards) plus certified child support income is deducted from the payment standard to determine whether or not the family is eligible to receive assistance. The asset limit is \$3,000. Countable assets include: cash, savings and checking accounts, investments, retirement plans and trusts.

Non-Financial Eligibility Factors - Major non-financial eligibility factors include children's age, cooperation with employment and training (including development of a Personal Responsibility Plan), and child support requirements. FIP recipients are required to participate up to 40 hours per week in employment and/or employment-related activities.

Minor Parents - Minor parents (under age 18) must live in an adult supervised living arrangement as a condition of eligibility. A minor parent who has not completed high school must also attend school full-time as a condition of eligibility. Teen parents (age 18 and 19) are required to develop a Personal Responsibility Plan that includes completing school, finding work and becoming self-sufficient.

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| Department of Management and Budget | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION | | Fiscal Year 2007 |
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| Human Services | Public Assistance | Family Independence Program (FIP) | Page 2 of 4 |

Services Provided To FIP Recipients

Financial Assistance - Financial Assistance is the basic service provided to FIP clients. The amount of the FIP payment is based on the size, location and eligibility status of the group. The table below shows the monthly FIP grant for a family of 3 in Wayne County for each of four eligibility groups. The first group includes cases in which the adult member is expected to work. The second includes cases in which the adult in the home is deferred from work requirements. The third group includes cases in which the adult in the home is receiving SSI and is, thus, ineligible for FIP (though eligible for Food Assistance). The fourth payment group is made up of 'child only' cases in which the parent is not in the home. These children reside with self-supporting caretakers who are not included in the FIP grant.

| FY 2006 GRANT AND FOOD ASSISTANCE LEVELS | | | |
|---|--------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Eligible Adult and Two Children | Grant | Food Assistance | Grant + FA |
| Employable Adult – Expected to Work | \$459 | \$399 | \$858 |
| Deferred | \$477 | \$399 | \$876 |
| Ineligible Adult and Two Children | Grant | Food Assistance | Grant + FA + SSI |
| SSI Adult (SSI = \$610/month) | \$383 | \$268 | \$1,261 |
| Child Only – Kinship Care | \$266 | * | * |

** While the income of an adult caretaker is not counted when determining the FIP benefit amount, it is counted when determining the Food Assistance amount. Thus, the Food Assistance benefit amount will depend on the family's total income.*

- The monthly grant amount for a family of three with an employable adult has been \$459 since August 1990.
- This contrasts with \$477 per month for a family of three with an adult who is deferred (not expected to work). FIP recipients in a deferred case receive \$6 more per person per month.

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| Human Services | Public Assistance | Family Independence Program (FIP) | Page 3 of 4 |

- FIP cases with an SSI adult (who does not receive FIP) receive \$383 per month for two children.
- Two children in a kinship care case (the caretaker relative does not receive assistance) receive \$266 per month.

Food Assistance Program – The FIP Program works in conjunction with the Food Assistance Program to raise the food purchasing power of FIP families. The amount of Food Assistance benefits received is based on the net income and the size of the family. A family of 3 receiving a \$459 per month FIP grant, and no other income, receives \$399 (FY 2006 level) in Food Assistance each month. Virtually all FIP recipients also receive Food Assistance.

Medical Assistance – Families who are eligible for FIP benefits are automatically eligible for Medicaid.

Employment Services – The FIP program provides a range of services designed to promote independence. These include the mandatory Work First program, supportive services to aid in seeking/retaining employment (*e.g.*, transportation, automobile repair, work clothes), child care services and social services, all designed to achieve self-sufficiency. The goal of Employment Services is to achieve 100% employment for all FIP clients who are required to work. Department of Human Services (DHS) staff work with the client to identify barriers to employment and to provide the necessary resources to eliminate those barriers.

Family Support Services – Families receiving FIP benefits may also receive additional services to assist them in preparing for independence. For example, a recipient's Personal Responsibility Plan may include budget counseling, parenting classes, support for children to participate in scouting, summer camp, or short term family counseling. The Family Independence Specialist helps identify resources needed by families and helps arrange for payment, if required.

Personal Responsibility Plan and Family Contract – The Personal Responsibility Plan and Family Contract (PRPFC), FIA-4783, is a two-part case management tool completed by the recipient and the Family Independence Specialist (FIS) to mutually arrive at a plan which helps the family reach their goals for self-sufficiency. The plan outlines the family's goals, strengths, needs, options, and steps to take to reach their goals. It also highlights agency actions to support the family's goals, such as contacting other agencies, making referrals, and advocating for the family.

SOURCES OF FINANCING

1) Federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) funding; 2) State funds; 3) Private Retained Child Support; 4) Public Assistance Recoupments.

LEGAL BASE

Public Act 280, 1939, as amended (Social Welfare Act); Public Act 145, 1925 (Poor Law); Social Security Act; as amended Public Act 147 of 2005 (FY 2006 DHS Appropriations Act)

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PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS

See attached charts on FIP cases with an employable adult. These charts show average monthly caseloads and FIP maximum payments as a percentage of the poverty level. The FY 2005 caseload average was 78,296, moderately higher than the 77,969 average in 2004. The maximum payment as a percent of the poverty level declined to about 35% in FY 2005. It's projected to further decline to 34% in FY 2006.

Earned Income Cases (October 2005)

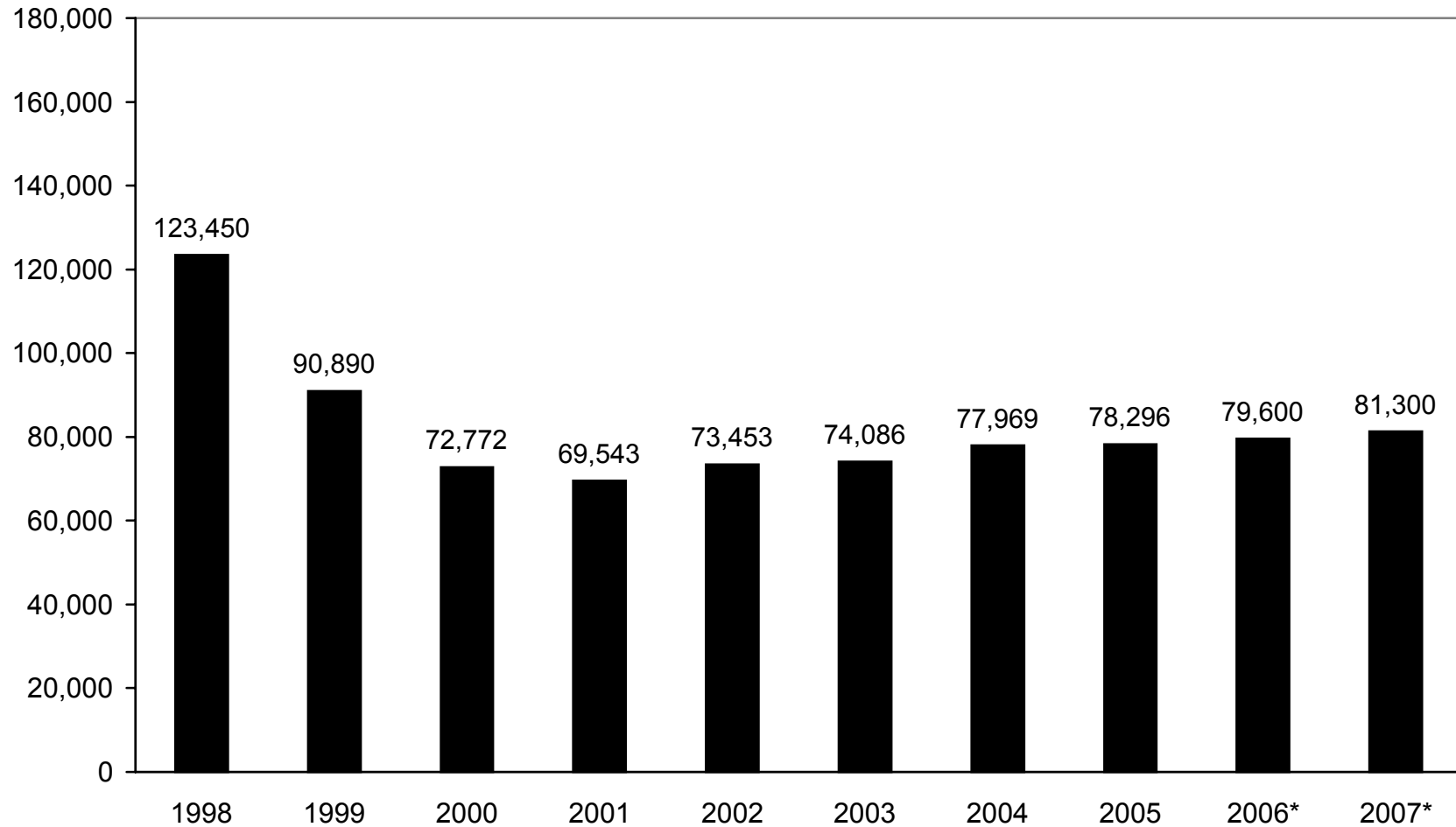
- 32% of the FIP caseload was expected to work.
- 68% of the FIP caseload was not expected to work (deferred).
- Of those deferred, 58% are child only (ineligible grantee) cases that are not expected to work.
- 42% of those deferred are deferred for other reasons, predominantly disability.
- Of those expected to work, 34% had earned income.

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FAMILY INDEPENDENCE PROGRAM

Average Monthly Cases
Fiscal Years 1998 - 2007*

Number of Cases



* Caseload figures for fiscal years 2006 and 2007 are DHS projections.

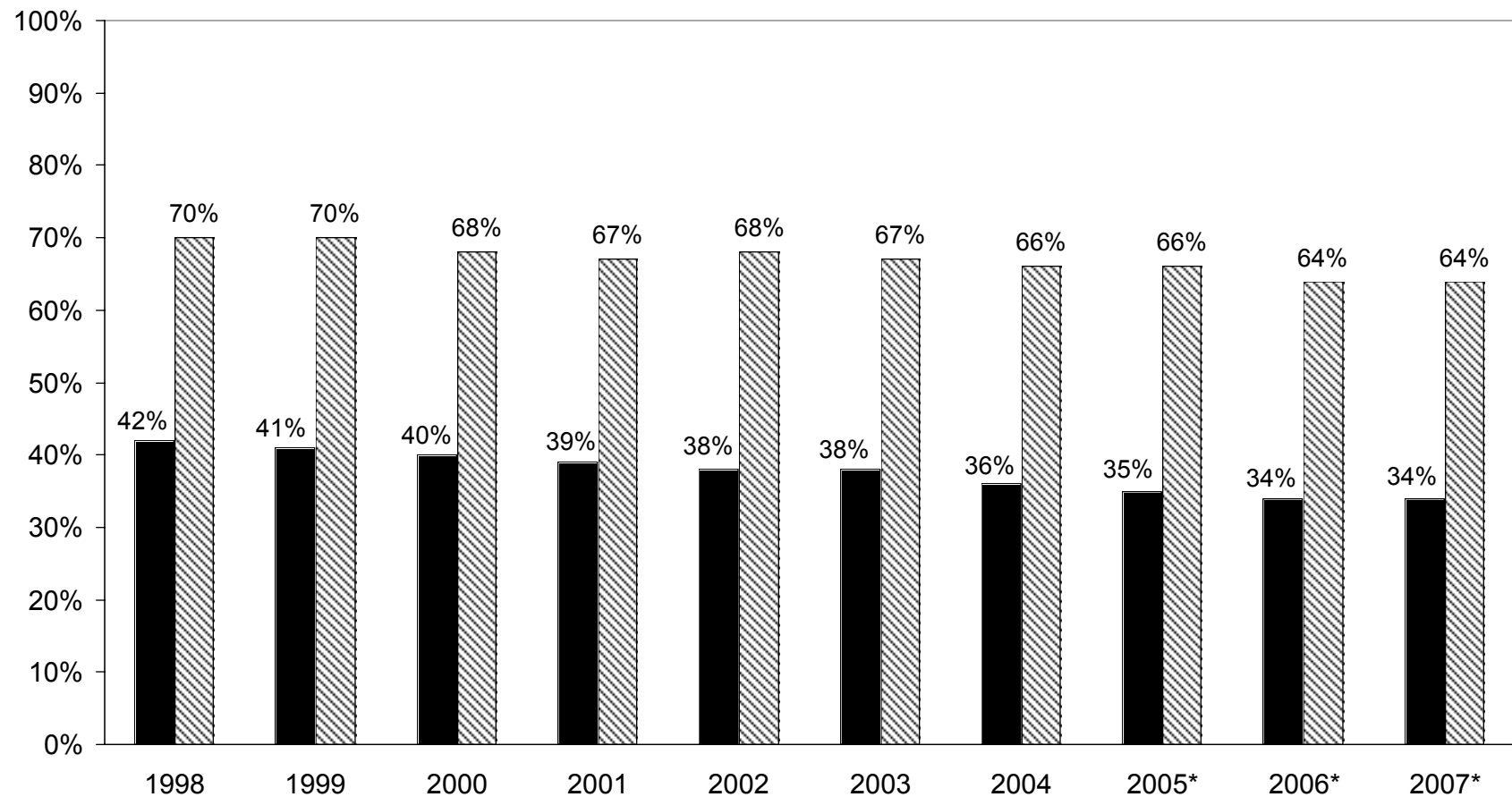
Note : The State Family Assistance program ended October 1, 1997. Beginning with fiscal year 1998 the average monthly FIP cases include the former State Family Assistance cases.

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FIP MAXIMUM PAYMENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE POVERTY LEVEL

Group of Three in Wayne County Based on Federal Poverty Threshold

■ FIP Maximum Payment ▨ FIP and Food Assistance



- The FY 2006 maximum payment is estimated to be 34% of the poverty level. Adding Food Assistance to the FIP payment results in a family benefit estimated to be 64% of the Poverty Threshold.

* Fiscal Years 2005 through 2007 are estimates.

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| Department of Management and Budget | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION | | Fiscal Year 2007 |
| Department | Appropriation Unit | Program | |
| Human Services | Public Assistance | State Disability Assistance (SDA) | Page 1 of 2 |

PROGRAM STATEMENT

Program Goal - The State Disability Assistance program (SDA) provides financial assistance to Michigan's disabled poor adults to meet basic personal and shelter needs.

Program Description - State Disability Assistance (SDA) is a cash assistance program for disabled adults who are unable to work. SDA recipients have little or no money to buy food, clothing, shelter and personal items. The monthly cash assistance is intended to cover these basic needs. The FY 2006 cash assistance amount is \$264 per month (\$413 for a married couple). Recipients are also eligible for Food Assistance. An SDA recipient with no other income receives \$152 per month in Food Assistance in FY 2006.

Population Description - The average monthly caseload in FY 2005 was 10,494. The average monthly grant was \$249. Most SDA recipients are single adults between the ages of 18 and 65.

Eligibility Factors - SDA eligibility is based on financial and non-financial factors.

Financial Eligibility Factors - To be eligible for SDA, applicants must meet income and asset requirements. Most recipients have no earned income. A full-time minimum wage job would provide an income for one person that exceeds SDA standards. The asset limit for SDA is \$3,000.

Non-Financial Eligibility Factors - The major non-financial eligibility factors in the SDA program relate to disability and are listed below. Eligibility is based on meeting any one of these factors:

- Receiving SSI, Social Security benefits, or Medicaid due to a disability.
- Disabled per federal SSI standards other than substance abuse, with a minimum disability duration of 90 days instead of one year.
- Age 65 or older (since those age 65 or older meet the federal SSI standards, SDA recipients/applicants are referred to the Social Security Administration to apply for SSI).
- Receiving services from Michigan Rehabilitation Services.
- Receiving post-residential substance abuse services (SDA eligibility is for 30 days following discharge from a substance abuse treatment center).
- Receiving special education services through a local intermediate school district.

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| Department of Management and Budget | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION | | Fiscal Year 2007 |
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| Human Services | Public Assistance | State Disability Assistance (SDA) | Page 2 of 2 |

- Taking care of a disabled person in the home when the assistance is medically necessary.
- Residing in an adult foster care home, home for the aged, a substance abuse treatment center, or a county infirmary.
- Diagnosed with AIDS.

SOURCES OF FINANCING

1) State Funds; 2) SSI Recoveries

LEGAL BASE

Public Act 147 of 2005 (FY 2006 DHS Appropriations Act)

PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS

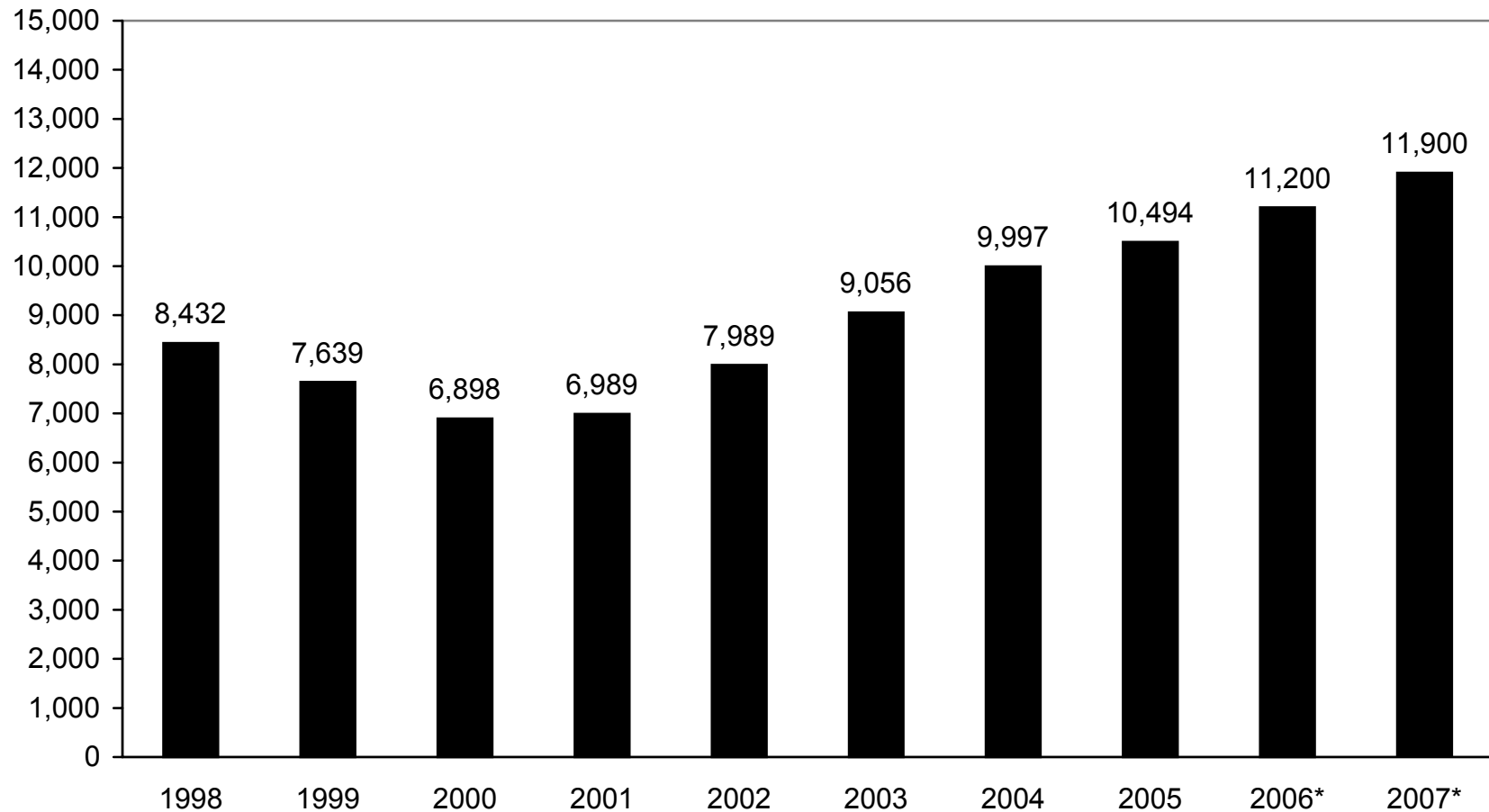
See attached charts on caseloads and SDA maximum payment as a percentage of the poverty level. The FY 2005 caseload average was 10,494. The DHS projected average for FY 2006 is 11,500. The SDA maximum payment has been declining as a percentage of the poverty level.

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STATE DISABILITY ASSISTANCE (SDA)

Average Monthly Cases
FY 1998 - FY 2007

Caseload



- The SDA caseload was a record 10,494 in FY 2005, and is projected to further increase through FY 2007. The FY 2006 and FY2007 totals are DHS projections.

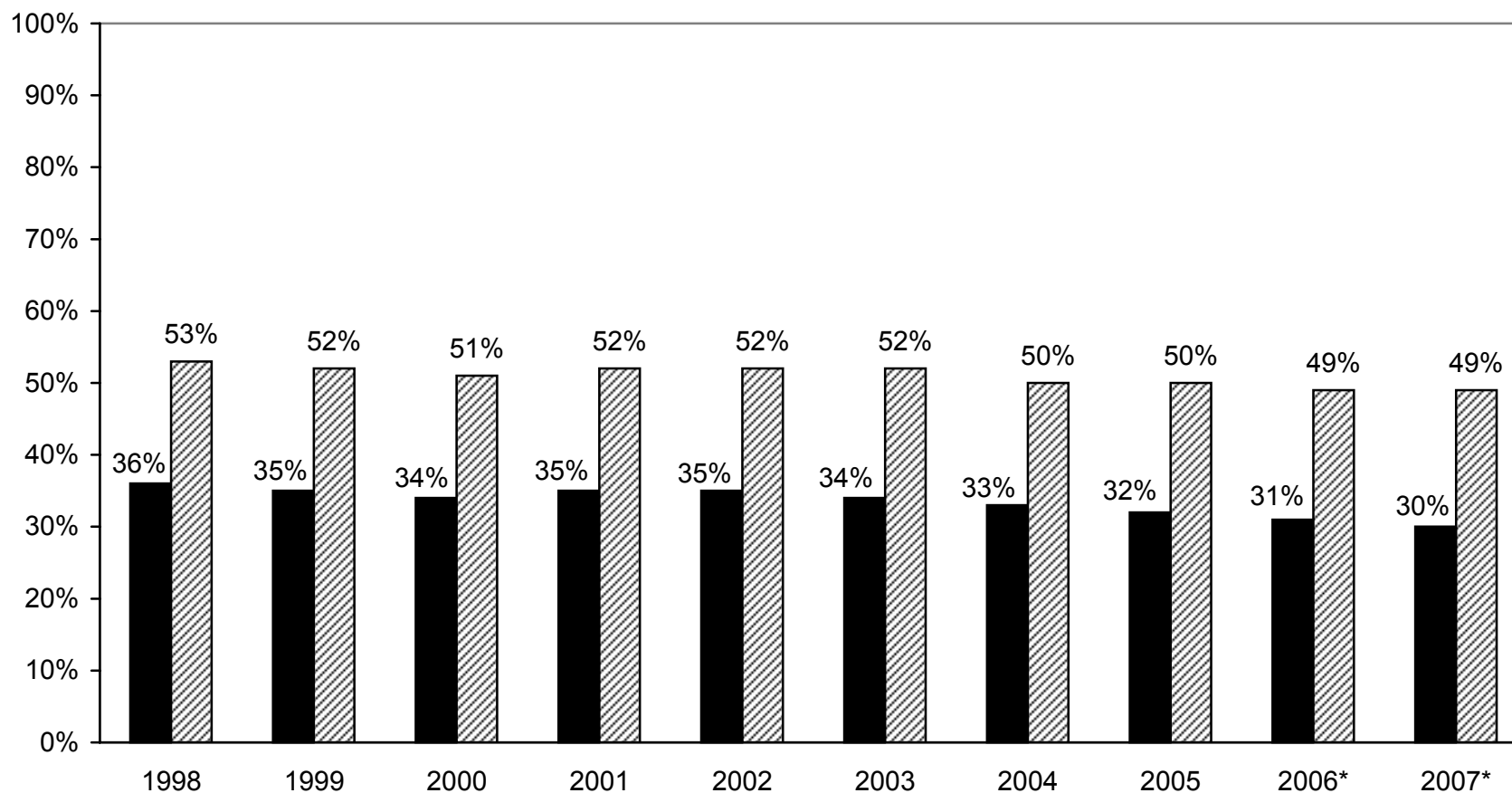
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SDA MAXIMUM PAYMENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE POVERTY LEVEL

One Person Case in Wayne County Based on Federal Poverty Thresholds

■ Maximum Payment

▨ Payment and Food Assistance



- The FY 2006 maximum payment is about 31% of the poverty level. Adding Food Assistance to the SDA payment results in a benefit that is 49% of the poverty level. Estimated benefit levels relative to poverty continue to decrease in FY 2006.

* Fiscal years 2006 through 2007 are estimates.

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| Department of Management and Budget | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION | | Fiscal Year 2007 |
| Department Human Services | Appropriation Unit Public Assistance | Program Food Assistance Program | Page 1 of 2 |

PROGRAM STATEMENT

Program Goal

The goal of the Food Assistance Program (FAP) is to raise the food purchasing power of low-income persons. Limited food purchasing power contributes to hunger and malnutrition. The Food Assistance Program is one of the federal safety net programs. Benefits are 100% federally funded and administrative costs are shared equally between the state and the federal government.

Program Description/Eligibility Factors

Groups of people living in the same household are eligible for Food Assistance Program benefits based on net income and the size of the household. Food Assistance groups are categorically eligible if all group members are authorized to receive a TANF funded benefit and their gross income is less than 200% of the poverty level.

A group is not categorically eligible for FAP if any member of the group is disqualified for an intentional program violation (IPV); child support or employment and training non-cooperation; trafficking; parole and probation violation; or is a fugitive felon.

Food Assistance Program benefits are not considered income or assets for the Family Independence Program (FIP), Medicaid (MA), State Disability Assistance (SDA), or any other federal, state or local programs. Therefore, any other assistance for which a Food Assistance Program household qualifies is not reduced because of the household's receipt of Food Assistance Program benefits.

Food Assistance Program benefits can be used to buy eligible food at any Food and Nutrition Service authorized retail food store or approved meal provider. Eligible items include any food or beverage product intended for human consumption except alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and food prepared for immediate consumption.

There are two types of Food Assistance Program households:

- Public Assistance (PA): A PA Food Assistance Program household is one in which at least one of the members of the household also receives FIP and/or SDA.
- Non-Public Assistance (NPA): An NPA Food Assistance Program household has no member receiving FIP and/or SDA.
- As of July 2001, Michigan's Food Assistance and cash assistance benefits are provided through electronic benefits transfer (EBT). EBT for Food Assistance replaced paper coupons with a debit card.

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| Human Services | Public Assistance | Food Assistance Program | Page 2 of 2 |

SOURCES OF FINANCING

- 100% federal funding for Food Assistance benefits (through the Food and Nutrition Service [FNS], U.S. Department of Agriculture).
- 50% FNS funding for associated administrative costs less any FA administrative expense amount determined to have been included in the TANF Block Grant.
- State General Fund/General Purpose

LEGAL BASE

Food Stamp Act of 1977, as amended
Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)
Michigan Compiled Laws (MCL)
Administrative Rules (MAC), and Federal Coupon Orders
Public Act 147 of 2005 (FY 2006 DHS Appropriations Act)

PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS

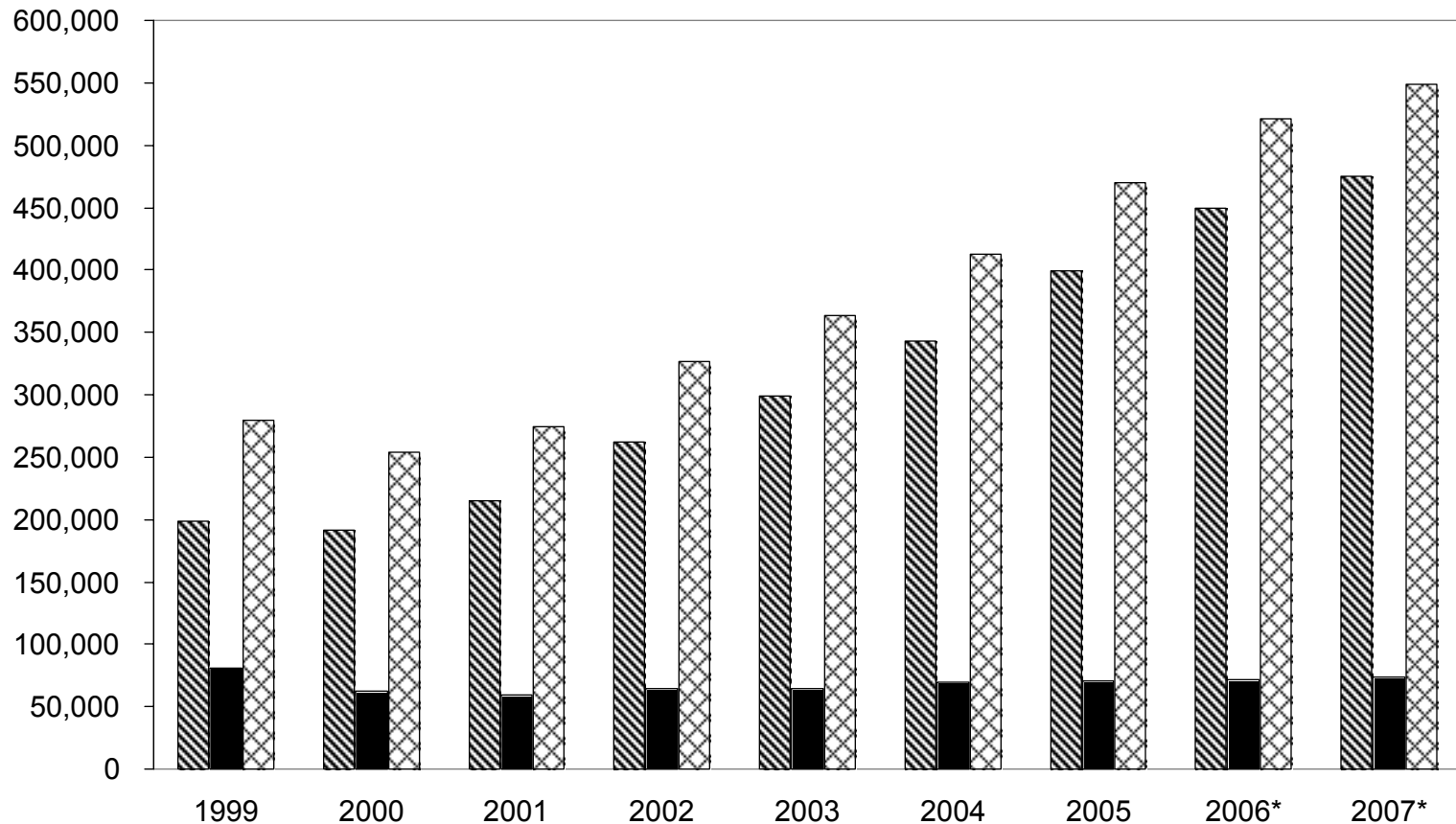
The number of Food Assistance Program households has been increasing since FY 2001. The upward trends are the result of simultaneous increases in Michigan's cash assistance caseloads, continuing softness in Michigan's economy, and also due to a U.S. Food and Nutrition Service waiver allowing expanded eligibility to 12-months (over three years, for single, work ready adults without children). Previous eligibility for this group was limited to 3-months. The waiver, in effect since May 2004, has resulted in an additional 63,300 new recipients. During Fiscal Year 2005 Michigan added 46,500 households resulting in an additional 90,400 people being served by the Food Assistance Program. The attached chart shows Food Assistance Program trends from FY 1999 through FY 2007. Program trends through FY 2005 reflect actual totals. FY 2006 and FY 2007 totals are DHS projections.




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FOOD ASSISTANCE HOUSEHOLD SUMMARY

FY 1999 - FY 2007

October 2005



| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|  | Non-Public Assistance | 198,876 | 191,299 | 214,846 | 262,476 | 298,499 | 343,004 | 399,138 | 449,400 | 474,900 |
|  | Public Assistance | 81,070 | 62,588 | 59,680 | 64,222 | 64,851 | 69,662 | 70,838 | 72,100 | 73,900 |
|  | Total | 279,946 | 253,887 | 274,526 | 326,698 | 363,350 | 412,666 | 469,976 | 521,500 | 548,800 |

* DHS Food Assistance household projections. The FY 2005 caseload was 469,976, the highest FAP caseload on record.

Note: The September 2005 household total was 491,274, the highest ever monthly total.

FY 2006 and FY 2007 caseloads are projected to be higher yet.

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| Department of Management and Budget | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION | | Fiscal Year 2007 |
| Department HUMAN SERVICES | Appropriation Unit Child Support Enforcement | Program Child Support | Page 1 of 2 |

PROGRAM STATEMENT

The Office of Child Support (OCS) is the state agency authorized to administer the federal Title IV-D child support program in Michigan. The OCS provides case initiation services to customers, operates the State Disbursement Unit, provides some centralized enforcement services and is responsible for policy development. The OCS also contracts with Friends of the Court and Prosecutors to provide Title IV-D child support services to county residents. Services include locating parents, establishing paternity, establishing and enforcing support orders. A case is automatically a IV-D case if the payee is receiving public assistance; however, anyone can request IV-D services. Over 95% of cases in Michigan are IV-D cases.

The goal of the Child Support program is to help Michigan's citizens obtain the child support to which they are entitled under federal and state law. This contributes to the agency mission of self-sufficiency, fosters responsible behavior towards children, and ensures that children have the financial and emotional support of both parents.

SOURCES OF FINANCING

The federal Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE) provides the state with 66% Federal Financial Participation for IV-D child support services. OCSE also provides states with incentive payments based on five child support performance factors. The state and county government also contribute to program funding.

LEGAL BASE

Title IV-D of the federal Social Security Act (42 USC 651-669b) requires that one state agency be designated the Title IV-D agency. As that agency, OCS must ensure compliance with Title IV-D to receive a 66% reimbursement from the federal government. In FY 2005 Michigan received \$139,724,705 in IV-D reimbursements, as reported on the OCSE 396a, and in 2005 OCS received an additional \$29,072,933 for FY '04 performance incentives.

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| Department of Management and Budget | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION | | Fiscal Year 2007 |
| Department HUMAN SERVICES | Appropriation Unit Child Support Enforcement | Program Child Support | Page 2 of 2 |

PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS

Michigan State Disbursement Unit (MiSDU) –The MiSDU is responsible for the receipt and disbursement of child support collections. Federal law requires distribution of receipts within two days. The MiSDU disburses over 90% of money received within 24 hours of receipt. The rest is held as required by law or for research to identify the proper recipient and/or address.

Michigan Statewide Child Support Enforcement System (MiCSES) –MiCSES is the statewide child support computer system. The OCS provides the funds to Department of Information Technology (DIT) to maintain the system, and DIT contracts for its operation. MiCSES tracks all support case activities including, collection, distribution, establishment and enforcement. In FY 2005 MiCSES processed \$1.6 billion. This is an average of \$30 million weekly.

Partnership - OCS has initiated a Program Leadership Group (PLG) that allows representatives from all entities operating the child support program (i.e. OCS, the Department of Information Technology, the State Court Administrative Office, the Friend of The Court Association, and the Prosecuting Attorneys Association of Michigan) to make decisions regarding the program. The PLG operates in a spirit of trust and consensus. This philosophy of teamwork now guides the program and is responsible for its success.

Figures on the attached table show that overall IV-D collections have substantially increased since FY 1996. While overall collections have increased, the portion of collections offsetting Family Independence Program (FIP) expenditures has decreased as the FIP caseload has declined.

OCS FY 2005 Statistics Summary:

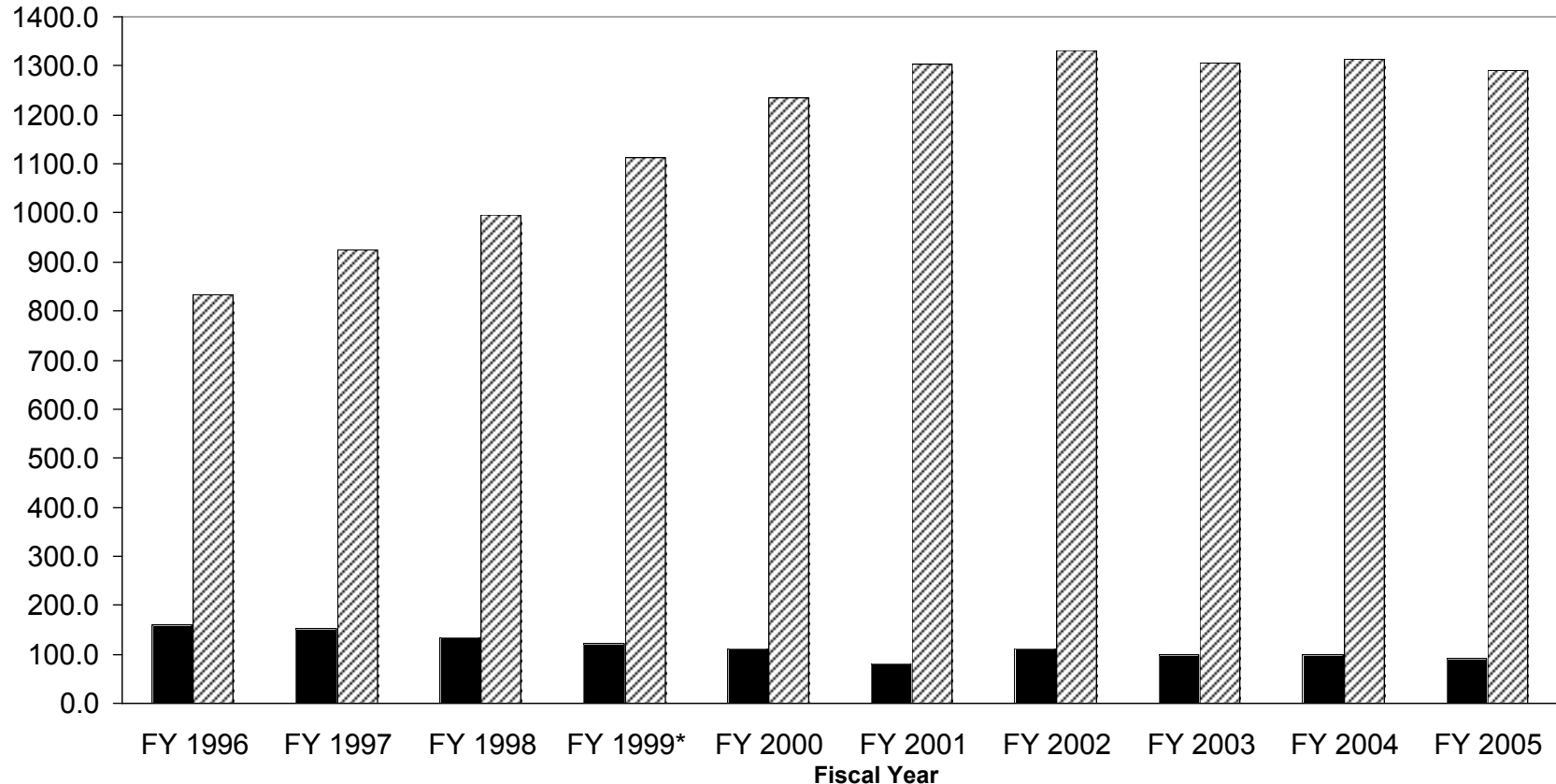
- At the end of FY 2005 there were 777,188 IV-D cases open with orders established.
- The OCS Paternity Establishment Rate for FY 2005 (based on calendar year 2004) was 88%.
- Total IV-D collections distributed in FY 2005 was \$1.38 billion.
- Michigan ranked fourth nationally (behind CA, Ohio, and Texas) in FY 2004 IV-D collections distributed.



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NET CHILD SUPPORT COLLECTIONS

FIP and Non-FIP Case Related Michigan Collection

Collections
Millions of Dollars



| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|  | FIP | \$160.3 | \$153.0 | \$134.6 | \$122.1 | \$112.4 | \$80.5 | \$111.3 | \$97.9 | \$99.8 | \$90.2 |
|  | Non-FIP | \$832.8 | \$926.1 | \$996.7 | \$1,113.4 | \$1,235.0 | \$1,304.7 | \$1,332.4 | \$1,305.9 | \$1,314.6 | \$1,291.3 |
| | Total | \$993.1 | \$1,079.1 | \$1,131.3 | \$1,235.5 | \$1,347.4 | \$1,385.2 | \$1,443.7 | \$1,403.8 | \$1,414.4 | \$1,381.5 |

- Michigan's net child support collections increased steadily from 1994-2002 and then moderately decreased FY 2003. The FY 2003 decrease in FIP related cases was due to a FIP caseload decrease and a change in TANF regulations limiting the amount of Child Support arrearages that can be assigned to the state. FY 2004 collections once again moved higher, and then moderately dipped in FY 2005.
Data Source: OCS 34a Report (lines 7aE & 8E).

* Beginning in FY 1999 the method for obtaining the non-FIP collections changed. This federally required change resulted in higher collection figures.

Note: The totals are final, year-end adjusted amounts.

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| Department of Management and Budget | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION | | Fiscal Year 2007 |
| Department | Appropriation Unit | Program | |
| Human Services | Public Assistance | State Emergency Relief Program (SER) | Page 1 of 2 |

PROGRAM STATEMENT

Program Goal - The goal of the State Emergency Relief Program (SER) is to prevent serious harm to individuals and families by helping them obtain safe, decent and affordable shelter and other essentials when they face an emergency due to factors or conditions beyond their control.

Program Description - The Department's FY 2006 Appropriations Act includes \$41.66 million for this program. All persons (other than illegal aliens) are potentially eligible for State Emergency Relief, with no residency requirements. The State Emergency Relief applicant group must be physically present in Michigan at the time of application.

To be eligible for State Emergency Relief:

- Applicants must have an emergency that threatens their health or safety, and the emergency must be resolvable through issuance of State Emergency Relief.
- Applicants' actions or failure to take actions within their ability must not have caused the emergency. State Emergency Relief is not issued to resolve applicant-created emergencies.

State Emergency Relief is issued for shelter needs only if the shelter is affordable and the emergency is not likely to recur.

COVERED SERVICES – Covered services include:

- Relocation Services: Providing money for rent, security deposits, and moving expenses.
- Home Ownership Services: Pays house payments and/or property taxes (up to a lifetime cap of \$2000) to prevent loss of a home if no other resources are available and the home will be available to provide safe, affordable shelter in the foreseeable future.
- Home Repairs: Pays for home repairs (up to a lifetime cap of \$1,500 for energy-related repairs and \$1,500 for non-energy-related repairs) to correct unsafe conditions and to restore essential services.

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| Human Services | Public Assistance | State Emergency Relief Program (SER) | Page 2 of 2 |

- Utility Services: Pays to restore or prevent shut off of water and cooking gas service (up to a fiscal year cap of \$175) and utility deposits and reconnection fees (up to \$200 per occurrence) when service is necessary to prevent serious harm to State Emergency Relief group members.
- Burial: Payments are authorized for burial or cremation when the deceased person's estate and contributions from friends or relatives are not sufficient to pay for burial or cremation. There is a \$2,600 limit on voluntary contributions from friends or relatives over and above the State Emergency Relief payment.
- Heating Fuel and Electricity: Assistance is provided under the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP).

SOURCES OF FINANCING

- Federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) funding.
- State funding for all families with children not eligible for TANF funding and all other childless couples and single adults.

LEGAL BASE

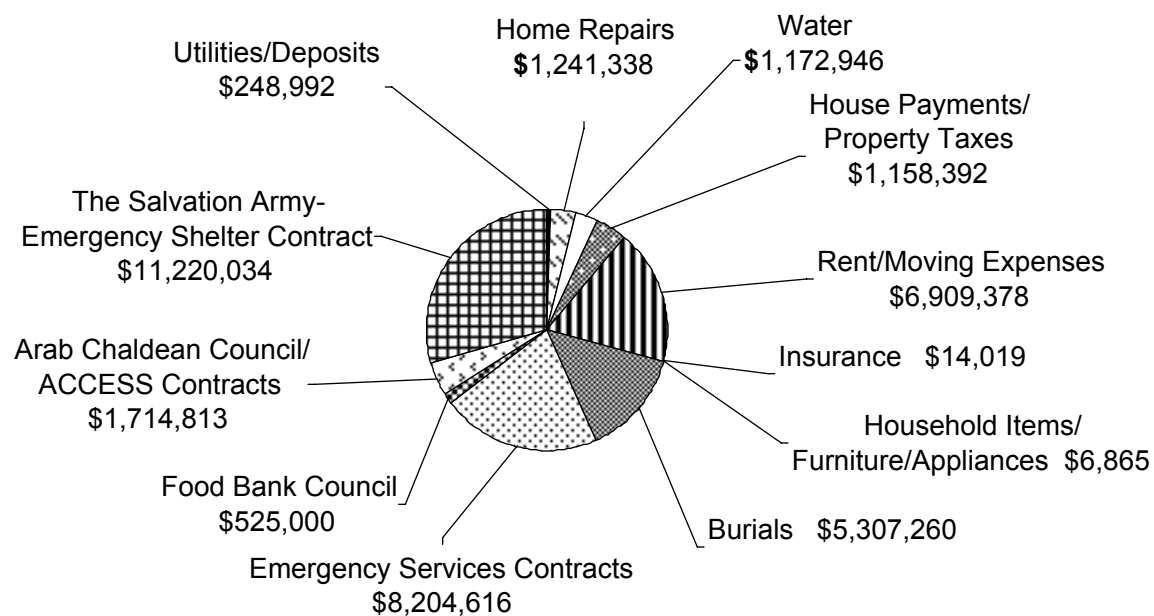
Social Security Act, as amended
Administrative Rules R 400.7001 - R 400.7049, effective November 13, 1993.
Public Act 147 of 2005 (FY 2006 DHS Appropriations Act).

PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS

In FY 2005, a monthly average 8,825 recipients received SER assistance. The attached chart shows FY 2005 expenditure data by type of distribution.

[KM]td/Program Descrip/program descrip 2007/18-19 ser.doc/10-28-2005

STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF (SER) EXPENDITURES FY 2005 = \$38,145,654



- Over half (57%) of all FY 2005 State Emergency Relief expenditures were used to provide emergency food and shelter via the Salvation Army and other services contracts.

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| Department of Management and Budget | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION | | Fiscal Year 2007 |
| Department | Appropriation Unit | Program | |
| Human Services | Public Assistance | Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program | Page 1 of 1 |

PROGRAM STATEMENT

The Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) provides assistance to disadvantaged households in meeting the costs of home energy. LIHEAP provides three types of energy assistance payments: 1) basic heating assistance, through the Michigan Home Heating Credit; 2) SER energy services — crisis assistance for those facing energy or energy-related home repair emergencies; and 3) weatherization services. In FY 2005, 381,580 low-income households received basic heating assistance; 76,103 received crisis energy assistance; 815 households received energy related home repair services; and 3,187 received weatherization services. Some households may have received more than one of the above LIHEAP services. LIHEAP is available to public assistance households as well as the working poor.

SOURCES OF FINANCING

Federal Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program block grant funds.

LEGAL BASE

Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981 (Title XXVI of Public Law 97-35), as amended, and Public Act 169 of 2001. Public Act 147 of 2005 (FY 2006 DHS Appropriations Act).

PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS

FY 2005 LIHEAP Activity:

| | <u>Number of Households</u> | <u>Average Payment</u> |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| Basic Heating Assistance | | |
| • Home Heating Credit | 380,875 | \$176 |
| • Special Energy Allowance..... | N/A..... | \$0 |
| SER Energy Services | | |
| • Heating and Electric..... | 81,757 | \$417 |
| • Energy-Related Home Repairs | 815 | \$1,085 |
| Weatherization | 3,107 | \$2,672 |

While energy prices are expected to increase, federal funding for FY 2006 is expected to remain at FY 2005 levels. The number of households assisted and benefit amounts will be comparable to FY 2005 levels.

[km]td/Program Descrip/program descrip 200721-liheap.doc/10-28-2005

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|--|------------------|
| Department of Management and Budget | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION | | | Fiscal Year 2007 |
| Department Human Services | Appropriation Unit Public Assistance | Program Child Development and Care | | Page 1 of 2 |

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Child Development and Care services are provided to qualified families when the parent(s) or substitute parent(s) is unavailable to provide care because of high school completion, employment, participation in an approved treatment program for a physical, mental or emotional condition (family preservation), or approved employment related activities. Families must submit an application and required verification and use an eligible child care provider.

The goal of the Child Development and Care program is to help preserve the family unit and to promote the family's economic independence and self-sufficiency by promoting safe, affordable, accessible, and quality child care for qualified Michigan residents.

Child Development and Care (CDC) Eligibility

| CHILD CARE VALID NEED REASONS | | | | |
|---|------------------------|---------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| ELIGIBILITY GROUPS | HIGH SCHOOL COMPLETION | EMPLOYMENT | FAMILY PRESERVATION | MWA* APPROVED ACTIVITY |
| <i>CATEGORICALLY ELIGIBLE (no income determination)</i> | | | | |
| Protective Services – (Children's Services Related) | Not Covered** | Not Covered** | ✓ | Not Covered** |
| Preventive Services – (Children's Services Related) | Not Covered** | Not Covered** | ✓ | Not Covered** |
| Foster Care – (Children's Services Related) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| FIP Related *** (FIP and Former FIP Related) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| <i>INCOME ELIGIBLE (income determination required)</i> | | | | |
| Income Eligible – (CDC Based on Income Eligibility) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

* MWA refers to Michigan Works! Agency. ** Child may be eligible in a lower row of the chart.

*** FIP Related means the child or parent receives FIP or SSI; or the child or parent received FIP within the previous six CDC pay periods; or the family is applying for FIP and child care is needed to participate in a required MWA* activity.

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| Department of Management and Budget | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION | | Fiscal Year 2007 |
| Department | Appropriation Unit | Program | |
| Human Services | Public Assistance | Child Development and Care | Page 2 of 2 |

Payment

Payment is based on an hourly rate and varies according to the child's age, the county where care is provided and the child care setting, *i.e.*, day care center, family, group or relative day care home or care in the child's home. Payment is made biweekly based on the provider's telephone or Internet billing and the authorized level.

Day care centers, and group and family day care homes must be licensed/registered by the Office of Children and Adult Licensing (OCAL) to receive payment. Day care aides and relative care providers must meet enrollment requirements, including Central Registry and criminal background checks, and be enrolled by the Department to receive payment.

SOURCES OF FINANCING

Child Care and Development Fund
Title XX
Title IVE (Foster Care)
TANF
State Funds

LEGAL BASE

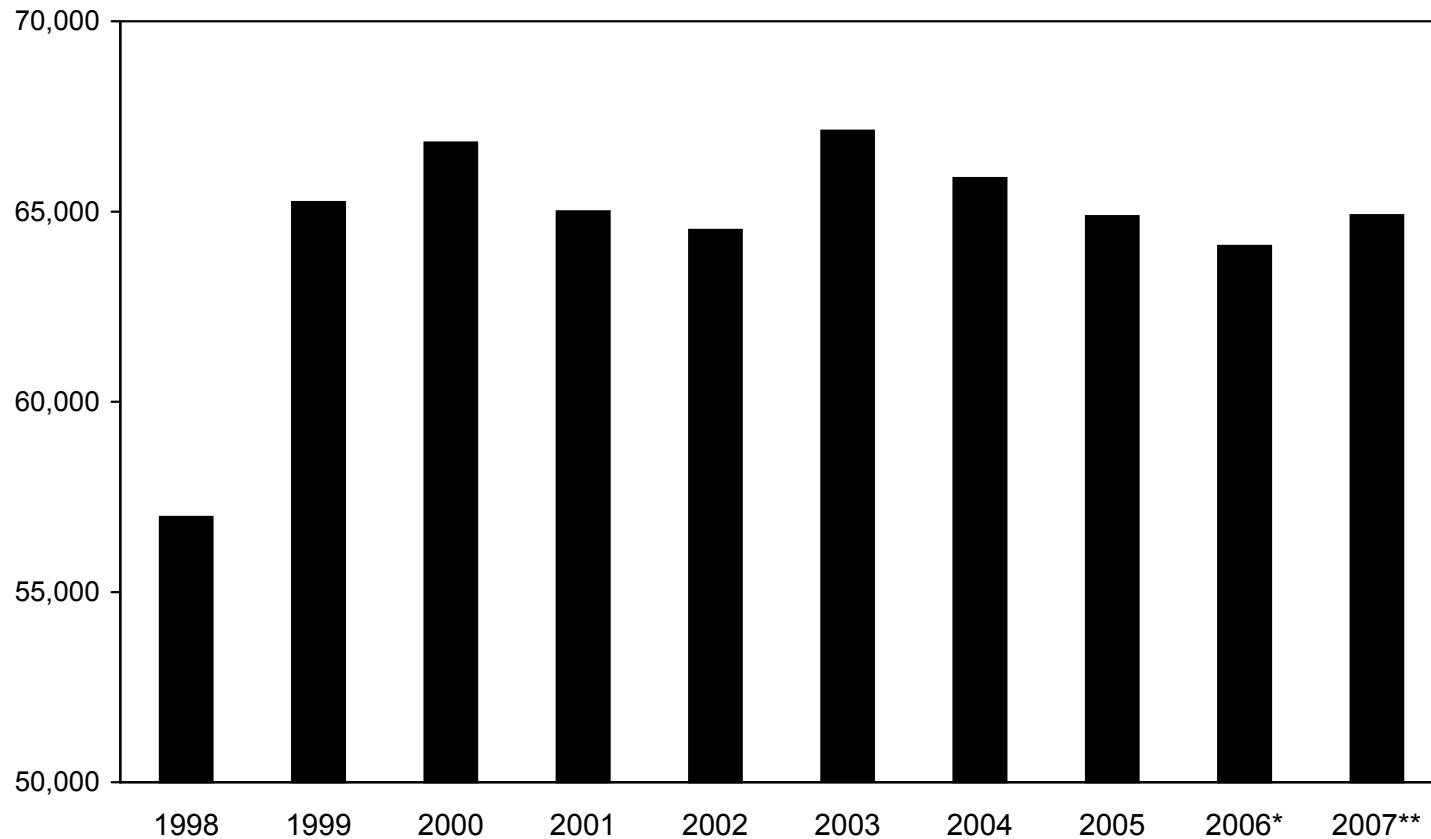
Social Security Act, as amended
Public Act 147 of 2005 (FY2006 DHS Appropriations Act)

PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS

The FY 2005 Child Development and Care program caseload average was 64,882, the lowest total since FY 2002 when it was 64,520. See caseload and payment trends on the next page.

CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND CARE PROGRAM CASELOAD TRENDS

FY 1998 - FY 2007



| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| ■ Child Care Total | 56,976 | 65,247 | 66,811 | 65,007 | 64,520 | 67,125 | 65,875 | 64,882 | 64,100 | 64,900 |
|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|

- The FY 2005 caseload average was the lowest since FY 2002 when it was 65,007. The FY 2006 projected caseload is 64,900.

* *Budgeted Caseload.*

** *DHS Projection.*

[km]/td/program descrip/program descrip 2007/24-childcare.xls10-19-2005

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|------------------|
| Department of Management and Budget | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION | | Fiscal Year 2007 |
| Department of Human Services | Appropriation Unit Public Assistance | Program Supplemental Security Income | Page 1 of 2 |

PROGRAM STATEMENT

Supplemental Security Income (SSI) is a federally administered income maintenance program for the aged, blind and disabled. Six categories of living arrangements are recognized: Independent Living, Household of Another, Domiciliary Care (Supervisory), Personal Care, Home for the Aged and Medicaid Facility (*i.e.*, nursing home). Payment amounts vary by living arrangements. Federal payments are supplemented with state funds. The majority of these state funds are paid to persons in independent living arrangements. Additionally, Medicaid payments for personal care services are provided for persons who need these services in adult foster care categories.

The Social Security Administration (SSA) charges the state a fee, per transaction, for administering state funds. To minimize these fees the state administers the state funds paid to those persons in independent living and household of another living arrangements with the state SSI Payment program. This group constitutes approximately 93% of the total number of SSI recipients receiving state funds. The SSA administers state funds to mandatory SSI individuals in all living arrangements and those in Domiciliary (Supervisory) Care, Personal Care, Home for the Aged and Medicaid Facility living arrangements.

SOURCES OF FINANCING

Supplemental Security Income benefits are 100% federally funded and are not appropriated in the DHS budget. State supplementation of the federal SSI benefit is 100% state funded and is appropriated in the DHS budget.

LEGAL BASE

Title XVI of the Social Security Act, as amended
Act 80, as amended
Public Act 147 of 2005 (FY 2006 DHS Appropriations Act)

PROGRAM CHANGES

The passage and enactment of federal welfare reform legislation in 1996 changed SSI eligibility for children and legal immigrants.

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|------------------|
| Department of Management and Budget | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION | | Fiscal Year 2007 |
| Department of Human Services | Appropriation Unit Public Assistance | Program Supplemental Security Income | Page 2 of 2 |

SSI for Legal Aliens. Future legal aliens are barred from receiving SSI unless they were residing in the United States on August 22, 1996 with exceptions for:

- A legal alien receiving benefits on August 22, 1996 may continue to receive benefits.
- A legal alien residing in the U.S. on August 22, 1996 who becomes disabled may qualify for SSI.
- Refugees, asylees, those granted withholding of deportation, Cuban/Haitian entrants or Amerasian immigrants are eligible for the first seven years in the United States.
- Lawful permanent residents with 40 qualifying work quarters.
- Veterans, active duty military, spouses and dependents.

SSI for Children. With the passage of welfare reform legislation, a revised disability standard for new and pending applications was established. This standard eliminated the comparable severity standard, the individual functional assessment, and references to maladaptive behavior. The Social Security Administration (SSA) conducted redeterminations of eligibility for current beneficiaries based on the new definition.

Disability for Drug Abuse or Alcoholism. Those individuals receiving SSI with drug abuse or alcoholism as the primary cause were no longer eligible effective January 1, 1997.

PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS

To enhance the financial stability of families, Michigan will continue to pursue benefits for disabled and financially needy adults and children through SSI. Families with children who are potentially eligible for SSI benefits are assisted with the application process.

A February 1990 U.S. Supreme Court decision (*Zebley vs. Sullivan*) invalidated SSI child disability regulations and ordered that they be replaced with new regulations. Welfare reform contains provisions that dramatically altered the SSI program as it operated after the *Zebley* decision. The legislation tightens the restrictions on children's eligibility for disability payments. Under old law, low-income children could qualify for SSI disability benefits in one of two ways: They have a medical impairment found on the list of acceptable impairments or they are evaluated under the individual functional assessment (IFA). The new law eliminates IFA as a basis for determining eligibility. As of December 2004, 36,225 children were receiving SSI in Michigan. FIP and food assistance benefits to a family will increase if a child's SSI benefits are terminated.

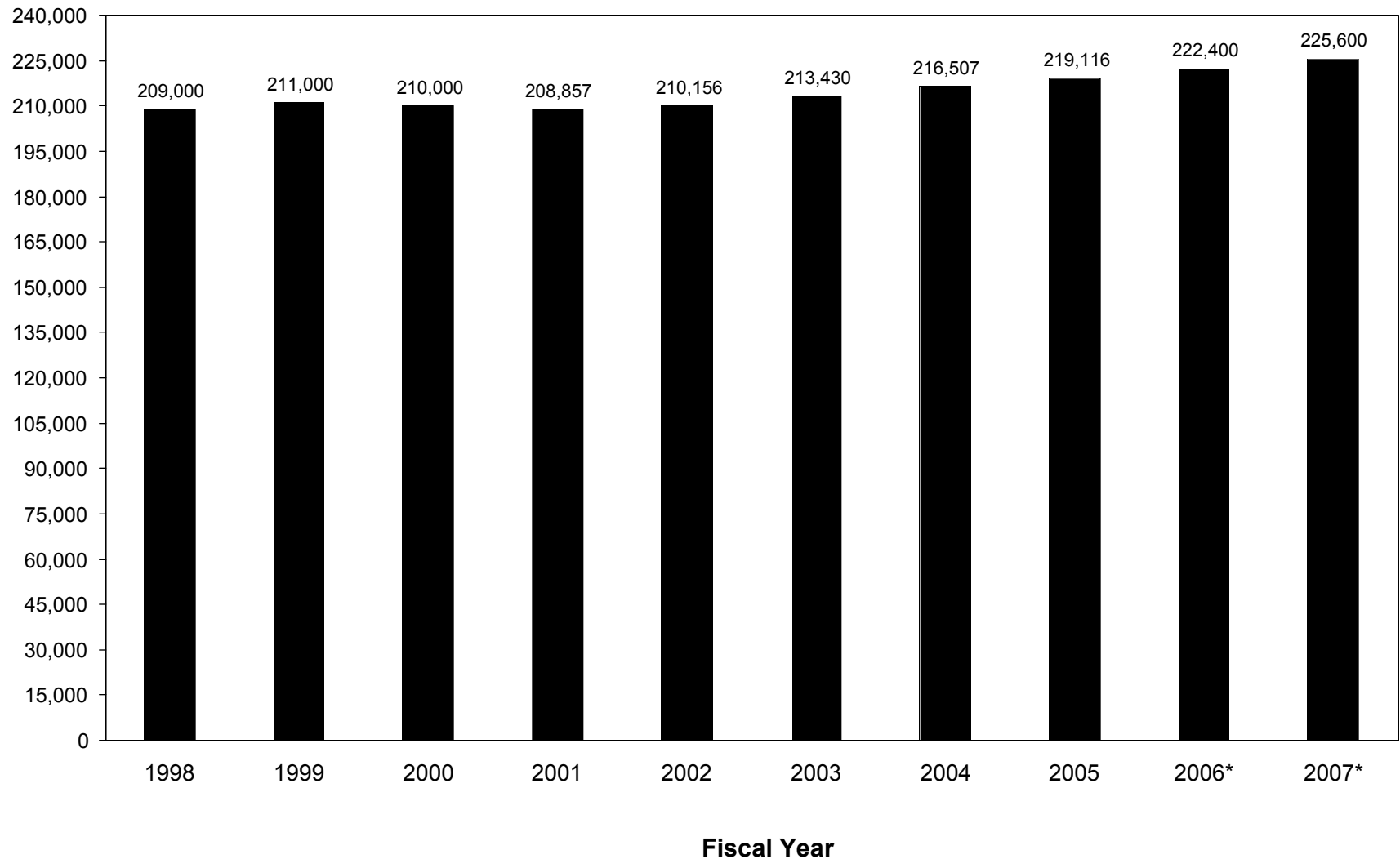
See attached chart showing the SSI caseload increases that have occurred from FY 1996 through FY 2007 (projected).

SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME

Number of Recipients

FY 1998 - FY 2007

Number of Recipients



- The monthly SSI caseload (or recipient) total for September, 2005 was 216,984.

* FY 2006 and FY 2007 caseloads are projected to be higher.

[km]lee/Prog Descrip 2006/27-ssi.xls

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|------------------|
| Department of Management and Budget | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION | | Fiscal Year 2007 |
| Department of Human Services | Appropriation Unit Disability Determination Services | Program Disability Determination Service | Page 1 of 4 |

PROGRAM STATEMENT

The Michigan Disability Determination Service (DDS) determines initial and continuing eligibility for disability benefits under the Social Security Disability Insurance program (SSDI) and the Supplemental Security Income program (SSI). These two programs have the same medical/vocational eligibility criteria.

Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) benefits are paid to eligible individuals who cannot work for at least a year because of a serious physical or mental disability. To qualify, an applicant must have worked in a job where both he and the employer paid Social Security taxes before the onset of the disability. Disability benefits are paid to insured individuals who become unable to work because of illness or injury that is expected to last at least 12 continuous months or is expected to result in death. The definition of disability is one that only the severely disabled can meet. There are no income or asset requirements for SSDI.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI) is a needs-based program that provides coverage for people whose income and assets are below a certain level. There is no requirement for prior employment. SSI disability criteria are the same as the SSDI criteria described above. SSI recipients receive Medicaid.

Eligibility Factors:

- Medical Criteria - The Social Security law contains a Listing of Impairments and a description of the evidence needed to evaluate the disability. Benefits are allowed when the applicant's impairments meet or equal the listed criteria.
- Vocational Criteria - The Social Security law also contains vocational criteria which is considered in cases where the impairment fails to meet or equal the medical criteria, but the physical or mental capacity to perform basic work-related activities is limited. The remaining or equal capacity to perform work is assessed along with age, education and past work experiences to determine eligibility for disability benefits.

SOURCES OF FINANCING

Administrative costs for the Disability Determination Service are funded with a combination of State Funds, Federal Funds, and Inter-Departmental Grant (IDG) funding from the DMB office of Retirement Services.

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|------------------|
| Department of Management and Budget | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION | | Fiscal Year 2007 |
| Department of Human Services | Appropriation Unit Disability Determination Services | Program Disability Determination Service | Page 2 of 4 |

- Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) benefits are 100% federally funded; SSDI benefits are not reflected in the DHS budget.
- Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits have a federal component and a state supplement (both vary by living arrangement). The federal payment is 100% federal funds. The state supplement is 100% state funded. Only the SSI state supplementation payments are reflected in the DHS budget.

LEGAL BASE

SSDI – Federal Title II funds
SSI – Federal Title XVI funds
Public Act 147 of 2005 (FY 2006 DHS Appropriations Act)

PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS

See attached information that addresses workload and program effectiveness. In FY 05, the Michigan DDS began the implementation of the Social Security Administration plan to improve the disability process by moving to an electronic disability claims file through the Accelerated Electronic Disability (eDIB) project. Once the changes are fully implemented, key features will include: legacy case processing systems interfaced with the electronic folder both for data propagation and viewing e-folder contents; disability adjudicators able to request and receive medical evidence electronically; and cases electronically routed from office to office rather than by mail. The DDS is expected to be fully electronic by April 2006.

DISABILITY DETERMINATION SERVICE WORKLOAD

| Fiscal Year | Budgeted Dispositions | New Applications | Actual Case Dispositions | Fiscal Year | Budgeted Dispositions | New Applications | Actual Case Dispositions |
|-------------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| 1990 | 90,156 | 91,586 | 92,638 | 1998 | 148,633 | 141,935 | 141,000 |
| 1991 | 90,994 | 102,543 | 93,284 | 1999 | 135,104 | 133,440 | 135,081 |
| 1992 | 111,428 | 124,486 | 117,858 | 2000 | 112,912 | 122,879 | 111,401 |
| 1993 | 132,323 | 141,925 | 134,708 | 2001 | 123,607 | 119,732 | 116,222 |
| 1994 | 149,850 | 153,106 | 159,000 | 2002 | 121,842 | 129,701 | 125,981 |
| 1995 | 153,968 | 134,125 | 143,155 | 2003 | 124,673 | 126,043 | 127,440 |
| 1996 | 132,328 | 139,327 | 127,349 | 2004 | 127,756 | 129,057 | 128,133 |
| 1997 | 142,912 | 140,377 | 141,000 | 2005 | 132,211 | 130,707 | 133,437 |

- **Budgeted Dispositions:** Federally funded workload per year.
- **New Applications:** Number of new disability applications received per year.
- **Actual Case Dispositions:** Number of eligibility determinations completed per year.

| Fiscal Year | Pending Cases | Fiscal Year | Pending Cases |
|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1990 | 16,627 | 1998 | 26,495 |
| 1991 | 26,347 | 1999 | 25,240 |
| 1992 | 32,797 | 2000 | 34,200 |
| 1993 | 40,014 | 2001 | 32,038 |
| 1994 | 32,671 | 2002 | 34,728 |
| 1995 | 23,602 | 2003 | 34,210 |
| 1996 | 35,834 | 2004 | 34,986 |
| 1997 | 34,488 | 2005 | 26,543 |

- **Pending Cases:** Number of eligibility determinations in process and carried over from one year to the next. Pending cases are the number of cases being processed at the end of the fiscal year.

DISABILITY DETERMINATION SERVICE

| DISABILITY DETERMINATION SERVICE BUDGET (ADMINISTRATION) <i>(In Millions of Dollars)</i> | | | |
|--|--------|---------|--------|
| FY 1991 | \$33.8 | FY 1999 | \$61.1 |
| FY 1992 | \$46.4 | FY 2000 | \$61.8 |
| FY 1993 | \$50.0 | FY 2001 | \$60.1 |
| FY 1994 | \$53.8 | FY 2002 | \$66.4 |
| FY 1995 | \$54.0 | FY 2003 | \$68.2 |
| FY 1996 | \$53.4 | FY 2004 | \$68.9 |
| FY 1997 | \$60.8 | FY 2005 | \$75.6 |
| FY 1998 | \$56.7 | FY 2006 | \$80.1 |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|------------------|
| Department of Management and Budget | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION | | Fiscal Year 2007 |
| Department HUMAN SERVICES | Appropriation Unit Child and Family Services | Program Refugee Assistance Program | Page 1 of 2 |

PROGRAM STATEMENT

The Refugee Assistance Program (RAP) is a federal program, which helps **refugees** become self-sufficient after their arrival in the United States. RAP provides assistance to individuals and families who have left their country of origin because of political, religious or ethnic persecution. Services provided include: Refugee Cash Assistance, Refugee Medical Assistance, Health Screening, Employment Support Services and if qualified, Unaccompanied Minors Foster Care. Refugees may also be eligible for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) funded cash assistance and services.

Services are delivered by private providers under contract with the Refugee Assistance Program. DHS is the designated agency responsible for the delivery of services to refugees. DHS staff determines eligibility and makes necessary referrals, monitors contractor compliance and develops grant proposals for this public-private partnership program.

Primary resettlement is accomplished through local affiliates of national voluntary agencies. Eight local affiliates of national agencies have resettled refugees in over 60 Michigan counties.

LEGAL BASE

Federal Refugee Act of 1980
P.L. 104-193, as amended
8 USC Sec. 1522(a)(9), (e)
45 CFR 400
Executive Order No. 12341 (Jan. 21, 1982)
8 USC Sec. 1522, Note (Sec. 501)
45 CFR 401
Public Act 147 of 2005 (FY 2006 DHS Appropriations Act)

SOURCE OF FINANCING

100% Federal Funds

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|------------------|
| Department of Management and Budget | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION | | Fiscal Year 2007 |
| Department HUMAN SERVICES | Appropriation Unit Child and Family Services | Program Refugee Assistance Program | Page 2 of 2 |

PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS

- Placed 993 individuals in employment in FY 2004.
 - Average wages (FY 2004): \$8.01 per hour.
 - 73% of placements provided health benefits
- 1,153 health screenings were completed in FY 2004.
- DHS administered special grants and projects to increase family self-sufficiency, assist older refugees, and to increase employment opportunities for Cuban refugees.
- In FY 2004, RAP provided services to almost 260 youth per month (in the Unaccompanied Refugee Minors Foster Care Program).
- In each of the last ten years, Michigan settled over 2,700 refugees. Michigan received over 55,000 refugees since 1975. Since the terrorist attacks of 2001 arrivals of new refugees declined (nationally). New arrivals in Michigan declined to 600 in FY 2002, then increased to over 1,040 in FY 2004 and FY 2005. Michigan ranks 10th among all states in the number of refugees that have been resettled.

[KM]td/Program Descrip/32-33 refugee.doc/11-01-2005

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|------------------|
| Department of Management and Budget | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION | | Fiscal Year 2007 |
| Department of Human Services | Appropriation Unit Public Assistance | Program Medical Assistance (Medicaid) | Page 1 of 2 |

PROGRAM STATEMENT

Medicaid provides medical assistance to individuals and families who meet the financial and non-financial eligibility factors. The goal of the Medicaid program is to ensure that essential health care services are made available to those who otherwise could not afford them.

The Department of Community Health administers Medicaid and the Adult Medical Program. The DHS implements the program through central office policy analysts and local office specialists. Medicaid is now the single largest health insurance program in the United States (recently bypassing Medicare).

See pages 38 – 40 for an overview of the Medicaid program that describes the various eligibility categories.

SOURCES OF FINANCING

Title XIX of the Social Security Act, GF/GP, County Funds, Federal Demonstration Funds, and Intergovernmental transfers.

LEGAL BASE

Title XIX of the Social Security Act 1902 (a)(10)(A) and (e), 42 CFR (Code of Federal Regulations), MCL 400.106, 1984 PA 246.

Public Act 154 of 2005 (FY 2006 DCH Appropriations Act).

Public Act 147 of 2005 (FY 2006 DHS Appropriations Act).

PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS

As of October 13, 2005 Medicaid Beneficiaries by Age:

| | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| Age 0-19 | 684,016 |
| Age 20-64 | 643,589 |
| Age 65 plus..... | 113,162 |
| Total | 1,440,767 |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|------------------|
| Department of Management and Budget | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION | | Fiscal Year 2007 |
| Department of Human Services | Appropriation Unit Public Assistance | Program Medical Assistance (Medicaid) | Page 2 of 2 |

Current Recipient Demographics

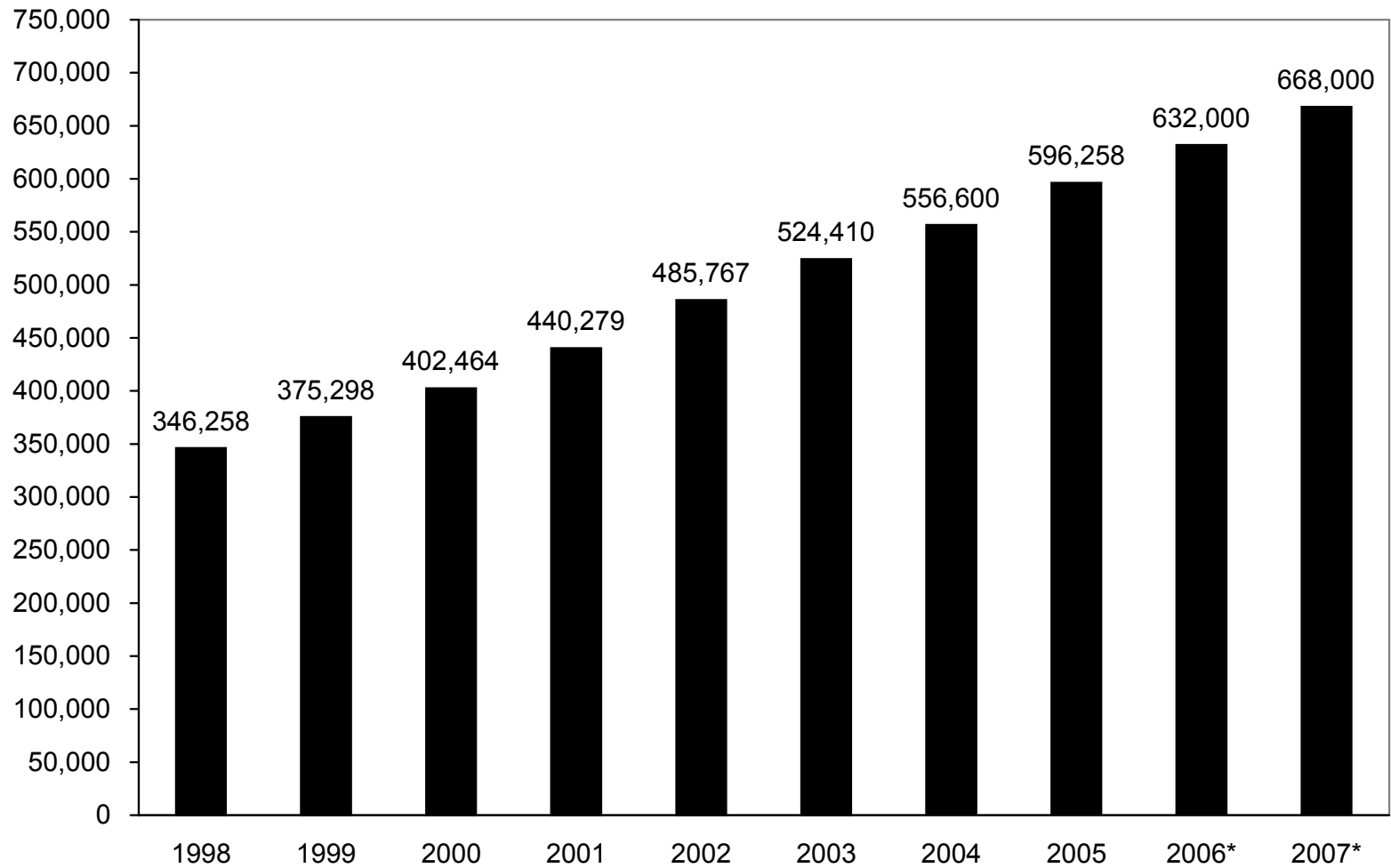
- 1,440,767 Medicaid recipients
- 64,318 Adult Medicaid Program (active H cases) recipients (9/2005)
- During fiscal year 2005: 50,630 average monthly applications were filed for Medicaid benefits. These recipients are active in 28 medicaid categories.
- Eligibility Determination – After the application is completed the Family Independence Specialist or Eligibility Specialist assess individual applicant situations. Assessment includes a review of income, assets, group composition, disability status, age, and living arrangements to determine which category of Medicaid is most beneficial to the applicant and to complete the eligibility determination and computer data entry.
- Access to Benefits
 - mihealth card – Each Medicaid recipient and Adult Medicaid Program (AMP) recipient receives his/her own card to access benefits.
 - mihealth card/managed care system – Recipients and providers must learn and understand how the system operates and how best to navigate it. The card is only effective if eligibility is entered by DHS staff on DHS systems and transferred to all DCH systems.

[km]rl/Program Descrip 2007/34-35-med assist medicaid.doc

MEDICAID CASELOAD - MEDICALLY NEEDY

FY 1998 - FY 2007

Monthly Average Caseload



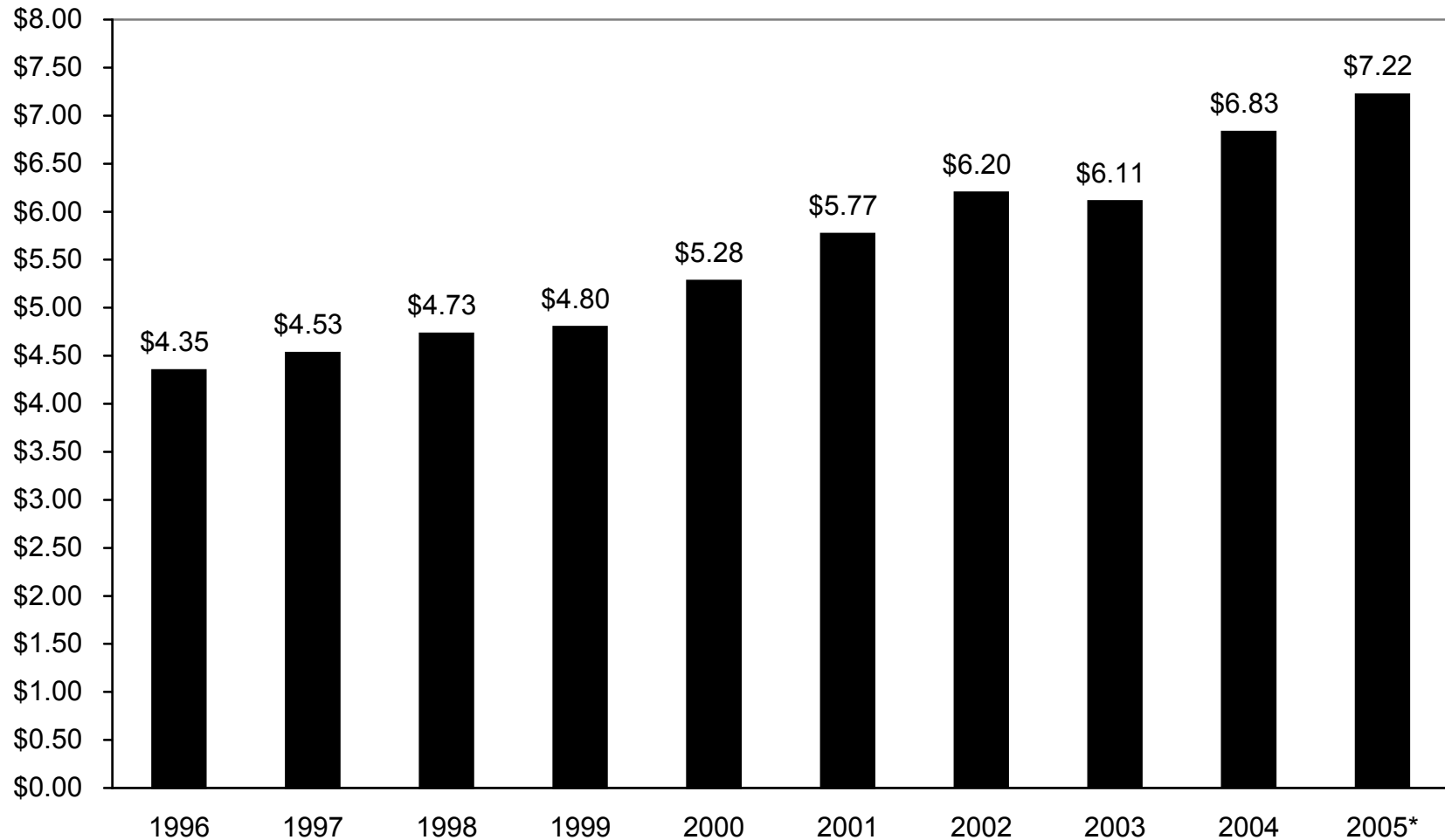
[km]r\Program Descrip 2007\36-medicaid caseload.xls

* DHS Projection. The most recent caseload (9/05) 612,367. FY 2005 average was 596,258.

MEDICAID EXPENDITURES

FY 1996 - FY 2005

In Billions of Dollars



- From FY 1996 - FY 2005, MA expenditures increased by 74.2%. (Estimate)

* Preliminary estimate.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health.

MEDICAID OVERVIEW

October, 2005

| MA Category | PEM Item | Unique Non-Financial Eligibility Factor | CIMS Program Code | Financial Eligibility Group | Automatic MA Eligibility |
|--|----------|--|-------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| FIP-Related Categories: | | | | | |
| 1. FIP Recipients: All FIP recipients are eligible for MA. <i>Effective date 1996</i> | 110 | Family with dependent children | C | 1 | Yes |
| 2. Low-Income Family MA | 110 | Family with dependent children | N | 1 | No |
| 3. Transitional MA: Families who lose FIP eligibility because of income from employment of the specified relative are eligible for MA for up to 12 months. <i>Effective date 4-1-90</i> | 111 | Family with children | N | 1 | Yes |
| 4. Special N/Support: Families who lose FIP eligibility (in whole or in part) because of increased child support payments are eligible for MA for up to 4 months. <i>Effective date 10-1-84</i> | 113 | Family with dependent children | N | 1 | Yes* |
| 5. Title IV-E Recipients: Children receiving Title IV-E foster care maintenance payments, and children for whom there is a Title IV-E adoption assistance agreement are eligible for MA. <i>Effective date 2-1-82</i> | 117 | Under age 21 | Q | 1 | Yes |
| 6. Department Wards: Children who are Department Wards are eligible for MA. <i>Effective date 5-1-82</i> | 117 | Under age 21 | Q | 1 | Yes |
| 7. Healthy Kids for Pregnant Women: Pregnant women with income up to 185% of the poverty level are eligible for MA. Eligibility continues for the 2 calendar months following the termination of pregnancy. There is no asset test. <i>Effective date 1-1-88</i> | 125 | Pregnant or recently pregnant | L | 1 | No |
| 8. Group 2 Pregnant Women: Pregnant women who meet certain Group 2 financial and non-financial eligibility factors are eligible for MA. Women who are receiving MA when pregnancy ends and remain otherwise eligible may continue receiving MA for the two calendar months following the month pregnancy ends. Incurred medical expenses may be used in determining income eligibility (spend-down). <i>Effective date 10-1-84</i> | 126 | Pregnant or recently pregnant | L | 2 | No |
| 9. Healthy Kids Under Age 1: A child under age 1 whose family's income is below 185% of the poverty level is eligible for MA. There is no asset test. <i>Effective date 10-1-88</i> | 129 | Under age 1 | L | 1 | No |
| 10. Other Healthy Kids Healthy Kids Expansion: Children ages 16-19 whose income meets specific poverty requirements are eligible for MA. There is no asset test. | 131 | For children age 16-18, family income must be 101-150%. For children age 19, family income must be below 150%. | L | 1 | No |
| 11. Group 2 Persons Under Age 21: Persons under age 21 who meet | 132 | Under age 21 | N, Q | 2 | No |

- Once established, MA eligibility continues automatically as long as the family remains Michigan residents.

| MA Category | PEM Item | Unique Non-Financial Eligibility Factor | CIMS Program Code | Financial Eligibility Group | Automatic MA Eligibility |
|--|----------|---|-------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| the Group 2 income and asset requirements are eligible for MA. Incurred medical expenses may be used in determining income eligibility (spend-down). <i>Effective date 1966</i> | | | | | |
| 12. Group 2 Caretaker Relatives: Caretaker relatives of a dependent child who meet the Group 2 income and asset requirements are eligible for MA. Incurred medical expenses may be used in determining income eligibility (spend-down). <i>Effective date 1966</i> | 135 | Caretaker of dependent child | N | 2 | No |
| 13. Newborns: A child whose mother is receiving MA on the date of the child's birth is eligible for MA through the month of his first birthday if the child lives with his mother and the mother remains an MA recipient or meets certain MA eligibility factors. <i>Effective date 10-1-84</i> | 145 | Newborn | C, L, N, Q | 1 or 2 | Yes** |
| SSI-Related Categories: | | | | | |
| 14. SSI Recipients: All SSI recipients are eligible for MA. <i>Effective date 1-1-74</i> | 150 | Aged, blind or disabled | A, B, E | 1 | Yes |
| 15. Appealing SSI Termination | 150 | Appealing SSI termination | M, O, P | 1 | No |
| 16. Special Disabled Children | 154 | Former SSI recipient child | P | 1 | No |
| 17. 503 Individuals: A former SSI recipient who receives RSDI benefits and who would now be eligible for SSI if RSDI cost of living increases paid since SSI eligibility ended were excluded is eligible for MA. <i>Effective date 7-7-77</i> | 155 | Aged, blind or disabled | M, O, P | 1 | No |
| 18. COBRA Widow(er)s: A person who received RSDI as a disabled widow(er) in January 1984 and also received SSI, who continued to receive RSDI but whose SSI ended due to a special RSDI increase for certain disabled widow(er)s and subsequent RSDI COLA increases, and who would be eligible for SSI if those increases had not been paid is eligible for MA. <i>Effective date 11-7-86</i> | 156 | Aged, blind or disabled | M, O, P | 1 | No |
| 19. Early Widow(er)s: A person who receives at least some RSDI as early widow(er) under Section 202(e) or (f) of the Social Security Act, who is not eligible for Medicare Part A, who lost SSI eligibility due to the receipt of RSDI under Section 202, and who would be eligible for SSI except for the RSDI received under Section 202, is eligible for MA. <i>Effective date 2-23-89</i> | 157 | Blind or disabled | O, P | 1 | No |
| 20. DAC: A person receiving disabled adult children (DAC) RSDI benefits, who received SSI but who lost eligibility for SSI due to the receipt of DAC RSDI and who would be eligible for SSI except for the receipt of DAC RSDI is eligible for MA. <i>Effective date 5-15-89</i> | 158 | Aged, blind or disabled | M, O, P | 1 | No |
| 21. AD-Care: Aged or disabled persons whose assets do not exceed \$2,000 for one/\$3,000 for a couple and net income does not exceed | 163 | Aged or disabled | M, P | 1 | No |

** As long as the newborn lives with his mother, who is an MA recipient or meets certain MA eligibility factors.

| MA Category | PEM Item | Unique Non-Financial Eligibility Factor | CIMS Program Code | Financial Eligibility Group | Automatic MA Eligibility |
|---|----------|---|-------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 100% of the poverty level. <i>Effective date 1-1-95</i> | | | | | |
| 22. Extended-Care: Aged, blind or disabled persons who reside (or are expected to reside) for at least 30 days in hospitals or long-term care facilities or who are waiver clients and who meet certain income and asset requirements are eligible for MA. <i>Effective date 5-1-92</i> | 164 | Aged, blind or disabled | M, O, P | 1 | No |
| 23. Medicare Savings Programs | 165 | Medicare Part A | M, O, P | - | No |
| 24. Group 2 Aged, Blind and Disabled: Aged, blind or disabled persons who meet the Group 2 income and asset requirements are eligible for MA. Incurred medical expenses may be used in determining eligibility (spend-down). <i>Effective date 1966</i> | 166 | Aged, blind or disabled | M, O, P | 2 | No |
| 25. QDWI: Persons entitled to Medicare Part A under section 1818A of the Social Security Act who have income up to 200% of the poverty level and who are not eligible for MA under any other category are eligible for MA payment of Medicare Part A premiums. <i>Effective date 7-1-90</i> | 169 | Type of Medicare | P | - | No |
| 26. Home Care Children: Disabled children under age 18 who require institutional care but who can be cared for at home for less cost are eligible for MA. Only the child's (and not the parent's) income and assets are considered in determining eligibility. (Medical eligibility for this category is determined by DPH). <i>Effective date 10-1-87</i> | 170 | Disabled | P | 1 | No |
| 27. Children's Waiver: Disabled children who require institutional care but can be cared for at home for less cost are eligible for MA. Only the child's (and not the parent's) income and assets are considered in determining eligibility. (Medical eligibility for this category is determined by DMH.) <i>Effective date 1-1-92</i> | 171 | Disabled | P | 1 | No |
| 28. Breast and Cervical Cancer Prevention and Treatment Program | 173 | Health department cancer screening | O | 1 | No |
| 29. Freedom to Work (FTW): A disabled client age between 16 and 64 who has earned income, and the month being tested is not before January 2004, who is employed and meets all other MA eligibility requirements, is eligible for FTW. <i>Note: SSI recipients whose SSI eligibility has ended due to financial factors are among those who should be considered for this program.</i> | 174 | Income eligibility exists when a client's net unearned income does not exceed 100% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL), which is \$798 beginning January 1, 2005. | P | 1 | No |

[km]lee/Program Description 2007/38-40-med overview.doc

** As long as the newborn lives with his mother, who is an MA recipient or meets certain MA eligibility factors.

CHILDREN'S SERVICES

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| • Children's Protective Services | 42 |
| • Family Preservation and Family Support | 46 |
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| • Strong Families/Safe Children | |
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| Department of Management and Budget | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION | | Fiscal Year 2007 |
| Department of Human Services | Appropriation Unit Child and Family Services | Program Children's Protective Services (CPS) | Page 1 of 3 |

PROGRAM STATEMENT

Children's Protective Services (CPS) investigates allegations that a child under the age of 18 is being abused or neglected by a caretaker (*i.e.*, a person defined in the law as *responsible for the child's health or welfare*). CPS also assesses the safety of all children in the household and initiates actions needed to protect them. If there is a preponderance of evidence that abuse or neglect occurred, CPS assists the family in resolving issues that place the children at risk. If a child is unsafe or has been severely abused or neglected, CPS must file a petition for court jurisdiction over the victim and family with the Family Court.

Since July 1, 1999, CPS has assigned a disposition category to each completed investigation. There are five categories determined by a combination of evidence, risk level and/or safety assessment. For categories II through IV, the result of the safety assessment is either safe or safe with services; if the result of the assessment is unsafe, CPS must file a court petition to remove the victim or perpetrator.

Category I: A court petition is required because a child is unsafe or a petition is mandated in the law for another reason. The perpetrator is listed on Central Registry.

Category II: There is a preponderance of evidence that abuse or neglect occurred and the initial risk level is high or intensive. CPS must open a services case and the perpetrator is listed on Central Registry.

Category III: There is a preponderance of evidence that abuse or neglect occurred and the initial risk level is low or moderate. CPS must assist the family in voluntarily participating in community-based services. The perpetrator is not listed on Central Registry.

Category IV: There is *not* a preponderance of evidence that abuse or neglect occurred. CPS is to assist the family in accessing community-based services.

Category V: There is no evidence that abuse or neglect occurred (*e.g.*, a false complaint; no basis in fact). No action beyond the investigation is required by CPS.

Abuse is defined as: Harm or threatened harm to a child's health or welfare by a parent, legal guardian, or any other person responsible for the child's health or welfare, or a member of the clergy, that occurs through non-accidental physical or mental injury, sexual abuse, sexual exploitation or maltreatment.

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| Department of Management and Budget | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION | | Fiscal Year 2007 |
| Department of Human Services | Appropriation Unit Child and Family Services | Program Children's Protective Services (CPS) | Page 2 of 3 |

Neglect means harm or threatened harm to a child's health or welfare by a parent, legal guardian, or any other person responsible for the child's health or welfare that occurs through one of the following:

- (i) Negligent treatment including the failure to provide adequate food, clothing, shelter or medical care.
- (ii) Placing a child at an unreasonable risk to the child's health or welfare by failure of the parent, legal guardian or any other person responsible for the child's health or welfare to intervene to eliminate that risk when that person is able to do so and has, or should have, knowledge of the risk.

Legal Issues:

1. The Department has investigatory authority only. Enforcement authority is with the police and the Family Court. All DHS intervention and services are voluntary unless done with police or court authority.
2. There must be court action within 24 hours any time a child is taken out of the home.
3. The police have responsibility for investigating allegations if anyone other than an adult responsible for the child's care as defined in the law is suspected of abuse or neglect (such as non-custodial relatives). DHS may be involved in these investigations only to determine if a caretaker is failing to protect the child from the alleged perpetrator.
4. CPS determines through investigation whether a preponderance of evidence exists that a child was abused or neglected.
5. CPS begins assessing child safety at the time the complaint is received. This assessment is continuous to assure the child's safety. If the child is unsafe, CPS must file a petition (Category I).
6. If a preponderance of evidence is found and the risk level is high or intensive, the perpetrator is notified in writing that his name is placed on Central Registry and informed of the due process for requesting amendment or expunction. CPS must open a services case (Category II).
7. An open CPS services case means there is a plan to reduce the risk of future harm by addressing the family's services needs. This may involve referral to other agencies or programs including CPS purchase of specific services as well as direct services by a CPS worker.

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| Department of Management and Budget | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION | | Fiscal Year 2007 |
| Department of Human Services | Appropriation Unit Child and Family Services | Program Children's Protective Services (CPS) | Page 3 of 3 |

8. If there is a preponderance of evidence but the risk level is low or moderate, CPS must assist the family in participating in community-based services. The perpetrator's name is not entered on Central Registry (Category III). If the family does *not* participate in services, CPS *may* elevate the case to Category II.

SOURCES OF FINANCING

Federal Titles IVB, IVE, and XX of the Social Security Act
 Keeping Children and Families Safe Act of 2003
 Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act
 Federal Child Abuse and Neglect Grant
 Children's Justice Act
 State Funds
 Community Funds

LEGAL BASE

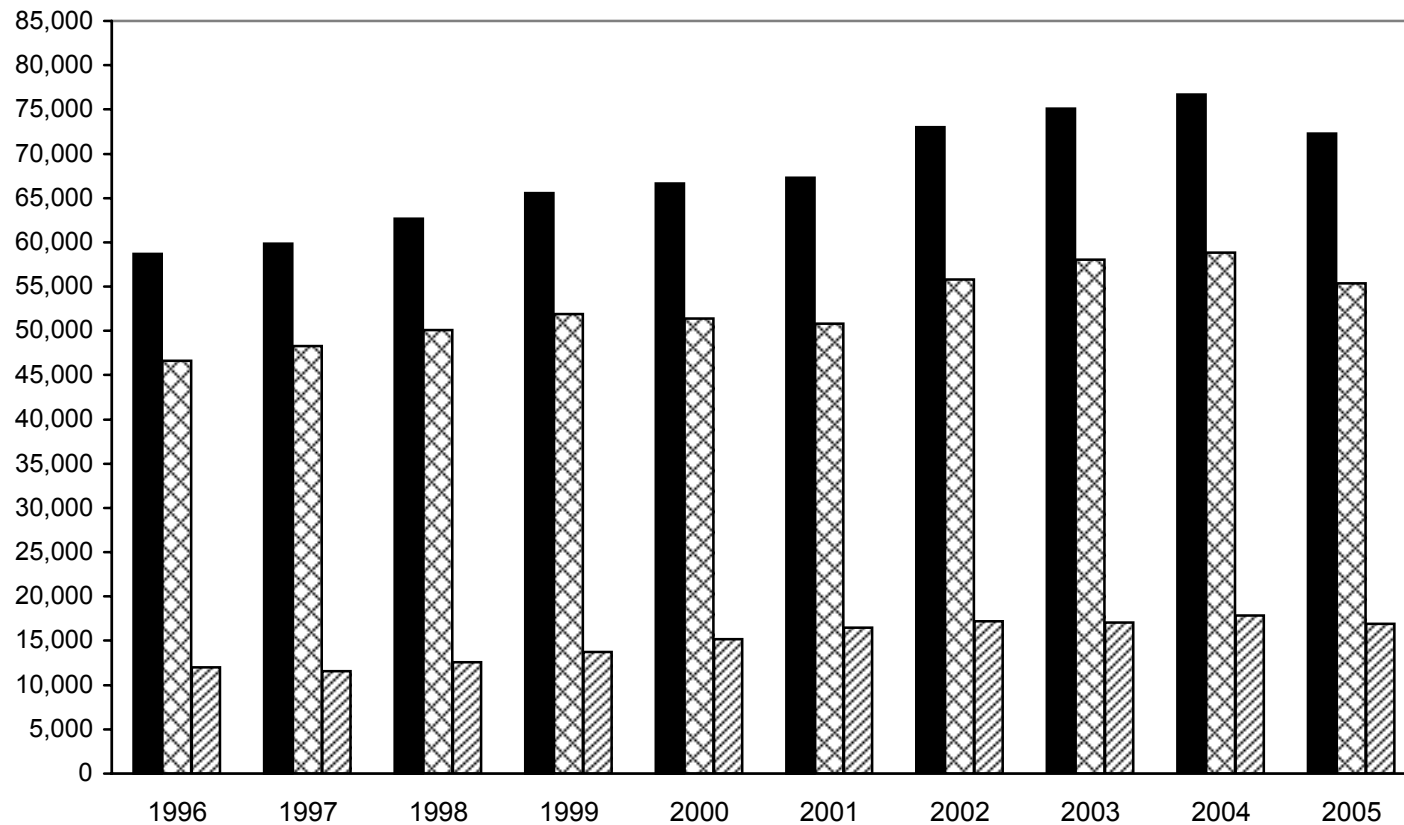
Federal Law 96-272, the Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act as amended by the Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997
 Public Act 238 of 1975, the Child Protection Law
 Public Act 280 of 1939, the Social Welfare Act, as amended
 Public Act 147 of 2005 (FY 2006 DHS Appropriations Act)

PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS

In FY 2005, the number of complaints investigated was 72,286. A preponderance of evidence was found in 18,110 investigations; 16,889 were substantiated. FY 1996 to FY 2004, the number of complaints investigated has steadily increased. Substantiated cases have increased from FY 1997 to FY 2002.

FY 2005 is the first year since FY 1996 that the number of complaints investigated decreased. Investigations that were substantiated also decreased for the first time since 2003.

CHILDREN'S PROTECTIVE SERVICES COMPLAINTS INVESTIGATED FY 1996 - FY 2005



| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Investigated | 58,655 | 59,829 | 62,659 | 65,591 | 66,634 | 67,284 | 72,988 | 75,115 | 76,694 | 72,286 |
| Non-Substantiated | 46,653 | 48,252 | 50,069 | 51,870 | 51,424 | 50,790 | 55,768 | 58,063 | 58,847 | 55,397 |
| Substantiated* | 12,002 | 11,577 | 12,590 | 13,721 | 15,210 | 16,494 | 17,220 | 17,052 | 17,847 | 16,889 |

- Between 1996 and 2005 the number of complaints investigated increased by 23.2% (13,631). During this same time substantiations were up by 40.7% (4,887). In FY2005 a preponderance of evidence was found in 18,110 cases of which 16,889 were substantiated.

* Complaints investigated in which evidence of abuse and/or neglect was found.

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|--|------------------|
| Department of Management and Budget | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION | | Fiscal Year 2007 |
| Department of | Appropriation Unit | Program | |
| Human Services | Child and Family Services | Family Preservation and Family Support Families First | Page 1 of 1 |

PROGRAM STATEMENT

Families First is a service designed to keep troubled families together safely. It is an intensive short-term crisis service available in all 83 counties that targets "at risk" families--those on the verge of having a child removed from the home due to abuse, neglect or delinquency or as a result of domestic violence. The program provides intensive, short-term services which combine both clinical services and services such as transportation, housing and access to other family necessities that are provided in the home. Caseworkers counsel only two families at a time, allowing them to be available to help a family 24 hours a day, 7 days a week for up to six weeks. The performance goal is that at least 75% of the families served will be safely intact one year after service completion.

Families First takes referrals in all counties from children's protective services, delinquency and foster care. It also can cover court referrals at the counties' option. In some counties, referrals can be taken from tribal social services. Nine sites are participating in a demonstration project for collaboration between domestic violence shelters and Families First.

SOURCES OF FINANCING

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)

LEGAL BASE

- The program is part of the state's services designed to meet the Reasonable Efforts (P.L. 96-272) requirements of Title IV-E of the federal Social Security Act.
- Public Act 147 of 2005 (FY 2006 DHS Appropriations Act)

PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS

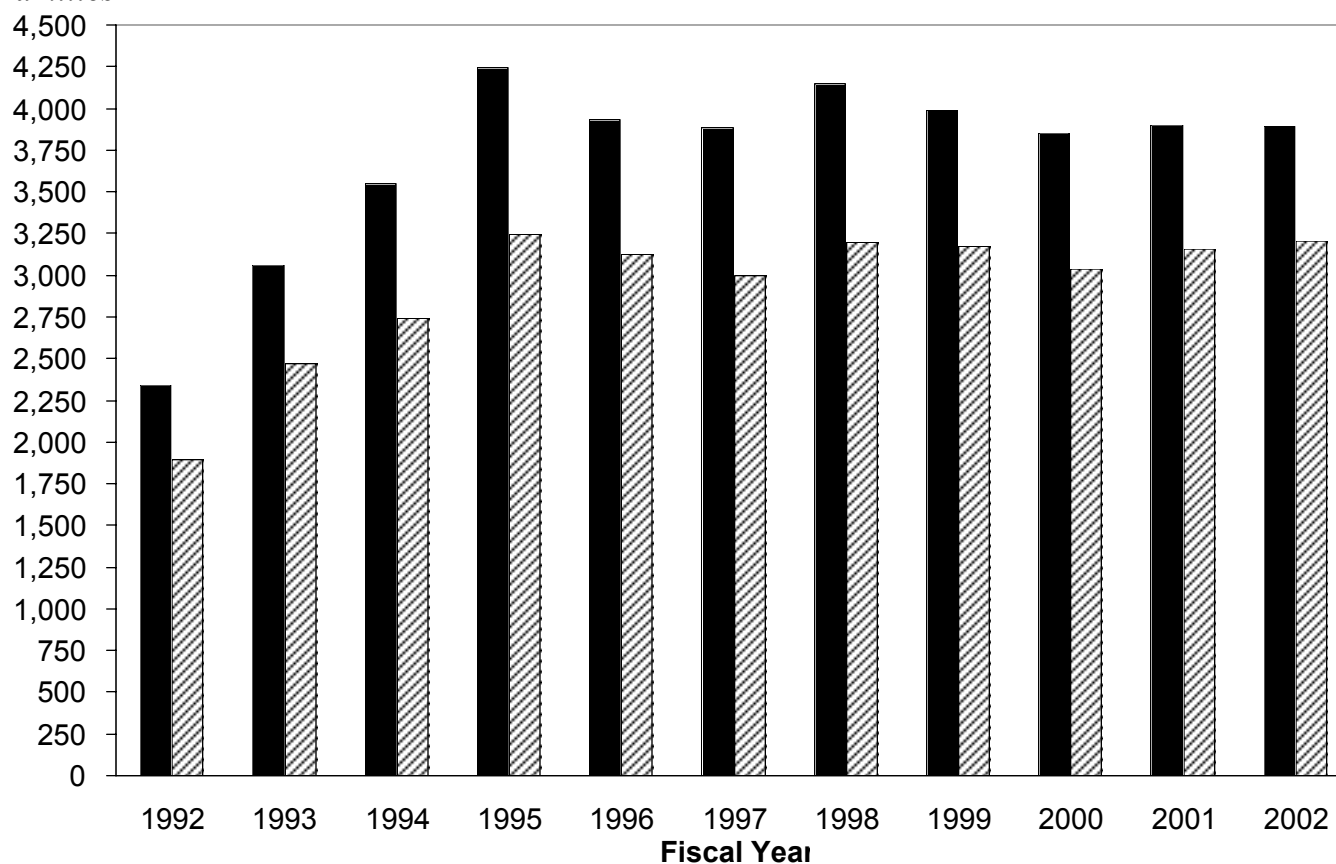
The program has exceeded its objective since 1992. Data for FY 2002 show that 82% of families served were intact one year after service. A 1992 longitudinal study of a representative sample of 225 families showed 69% are intact at 30 months. Over 50,500 families have received services since 1988.



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STATEWIDE FAMILIES FIRST SERVICES

Number/Percent of 12-Month Successful Program Outcomes*

Families



| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|  Total Families Served | 2,338 | 3,060 | 3,552 | 4,242 | 3,933 | 3,882 | 4,146 | 3,985 | 3,855 | 3,904 | 3,893 |
|  Number Successful Outcome | 1,893 | 2,472 | 2,740 | 3,246 | 3,125 | 2,995 | 3,199 | 3,176 | 3,040 | 3,158 | 3,202 |
| Percent Successful Outcomes | 81.0% | 80.8% | 77.1% | 76.5% | 79.5% | 77.2% | 77.2% | 79.7% | 78.9% | 80.9% | 82.3% |

- The percent of successful outcomes was 80.0% in FY 2001 and 82.3% in FY 2002.

* *Successful outcome is defined as those families where no child was placed in foster care during the 12-month follow-up period.*

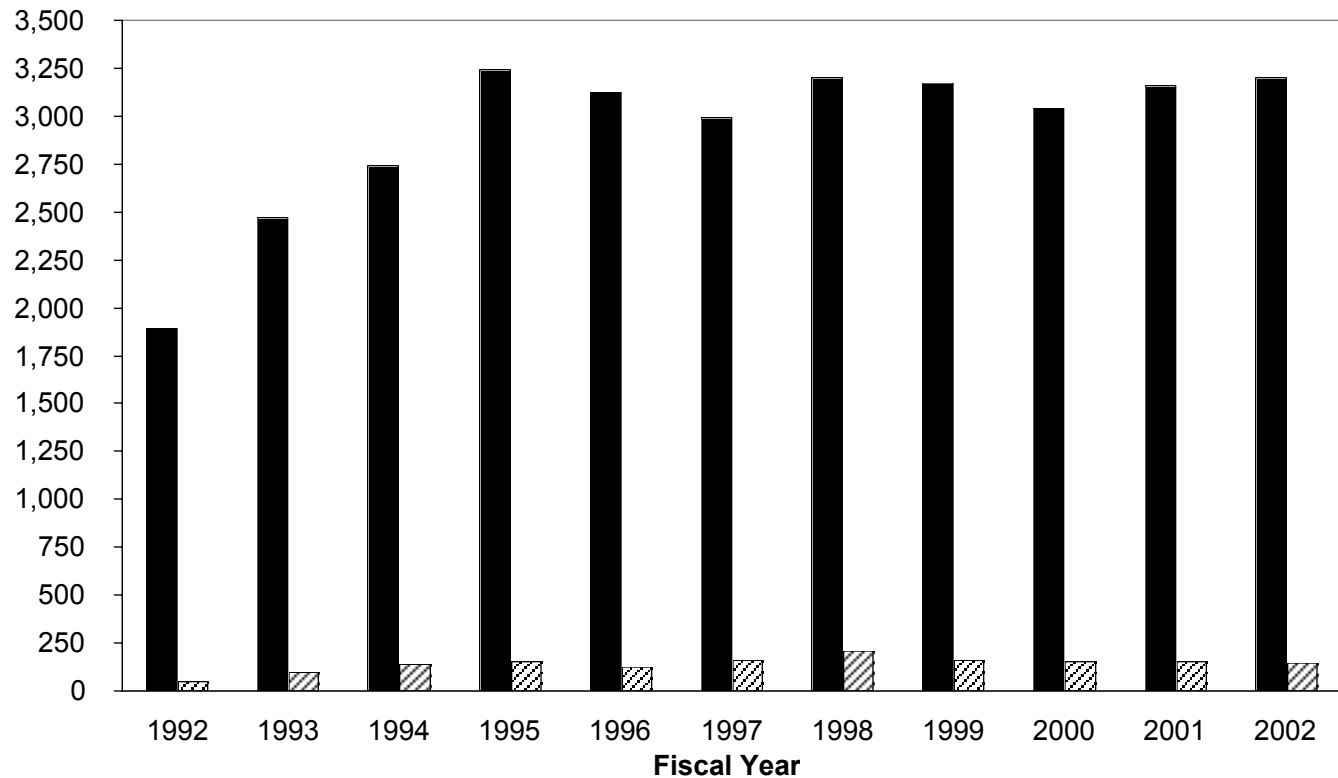
Note: No new data will be available until the completion of the new Families First Information System by the Department of Information Technology



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STATEWIDE FAMILIES FIRST SERVICES

Relative Placements As A Percentage Of 12-Month Successful Program Outcomes*

Families



| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|  | Number Successful Outcomes | 1,893 | 2,472 | 2,740 | 3,246 | 3,125 | 2,995 | 3,199 | 3,176 | 3,040 | 3,158 | 3,202 |
|  | Number Relative Placements | 48 | 100 | 142 | 152 | 127 | 158 | 207 | 161 | 153 | 153 | 145 |
| | Percent Relative Placements | 2.5% | 4.0% | 5.2% | 4.7% | 4.1% | 5.3% | 6.5% | 5.1% | 5.0% | 4.8% | 4.5% |

- In FY 2002, 4.5% of successful program outcomes were relative placements.

* *Successful outcome is defined as those families where no child was placed in foster care during the 12-month follow-up period.*

Note: No new data will be available until the completion of the new Families First Information System by the Department of Information Technology.

[km]ms/Program Descrip 2007/48-families2.xls

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|---|------------------|
| Department of Management and Budget | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION | | Fiscal Year 2007 |
| Department of | Appropriation Unit | Program | |
| Human Services | Child and Family Services | Family Preservation and Family Support Strong Families/Safe Children | Page 1 of 2 |

PROGRAM STATEMENT

Strong Families/Safe Children (SF/SC) is a community-based initiative in response to federal funding for new and enhanced family preservation and support services. SF/SC funds provide preventive services (family support services), services to families at risk or in crisis (family preservation placement prevention) time-limited reunification services, adoption promotion and support services. Specific services are based on an assessment of local needs by Community Collaborative groups. The local Collaborative groups include the directors of the local human services agencies, the prosecutor, the probate judge, the school superintendent, advocacy organizations, other child welfare stakeholders and consumers. The program included 28 counties in an initial phase during FY 1995. Sixteen additional counties were added in FY 1996. The remaining 39 counties were phased in during FY 1997. All 83 Michigan counties are currently implementing local service plans. Local plans must be approved by the State prior to each fiscal year. A broad-based state advisory group, including 46 community members as well as all human services directors, guided the initial state program plan. The Department of Human Services is the designated fiscal agent for these funds and provides program support and oversight.

SOURCES OF FINANCING

Legislation passed as part of OBRA 1993 originally authorized funds for the Family Preservation and Support Services Act. Federal reauthorization for these funds was passed under ***The Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997*** for FYs 1997 – 2001. The federal program was retitled Promoting Safe and Stable Families. Federal funds for FY 2002 through FY 2006 are reauthorized under the Promoting Safe and Stable Families Amendment of 2001. State allotments are based on the state's percent of the nation's children receiving benefits under the federal Food Stamp Program. SF/SC is 100% Federal funds, Title IV-B, Sub Part 2. The State is required to commit some funds to augment the federal allocation (Maintenance of Effort requirement).

Michigan's allotments are:

| | | | |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| FY 1994 | \$2,394,862 | FY 2000 | \$9,485,814 |
| FY 1995 | \$5,535,083 | FY 2001 | \$10,076,821 |
| FY 1996 | \$8,327,752 | FY 2002 | \$12,652,879 |
| FY 1997 | \$8,926,614 | FY 2003 | \$13,100,000 |
| FY 1998 | \$8,349,578 | FY 2004 | \$13,823,639 |
| FY 1999 | \$8,952,492 | FY 2005 | \$14,156,264 |
| | | FY 2006 | \$14,156,264 <i>Estimated</i> |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|---|------------------|
| Department of Management and Budget | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION | | Fiscal Year 2007 |
| Department of | Appropriation Unit | Program | |
| Human Services | Child and Family Services | Family Preservation and Family Support Strong Families/Safe Children | Page 2 of 2 |

LEGAL BASE

The Social Security Act, Title IV-B, Sub-Part 2, Section 430
 OBRA 1993, Family Preservation and Family Support Act, PL 103-66
 Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997, PL 105-89, **Promoting Safe and Stable Families**
 Promoting Safe and Stable Families Amendments of 2001, PL 107-133
 Public Act 147 of 2005 (FY 2006 DHS Appropriation Act)

PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS

1. The State Program Evaluation focuses on the local outcome measures for specific services in the local plans. Progress is reported to the Agency in annual reports. The annual reports from counties also indicate actual expenditures and numbers served. The annual *Local Service Outcomes Evaluation Report* outlines the success of the multiple and varied SF/SC services at meeting the locally determined service outcomes.
2. *The FY 2004 Program Evaluation Statewide Summary Report*, completed June 10, 2005 shows services are remaining successful at meeting locally determined outcomes.
3. 532 Services were delivered with 781 reported local service outcomes in FY 2004.
4. SF/SC served 107,325 customers in FY 2004.
5. 79.5% of reported outcomes met the intended goal of the service.
6. For these successful outcomes, 70.7% had a success rate of 90% or higher, 37.7% of successful outcomes had a success rate of 100%.
7. 78.2% of service outcomes targeting child safety were achieved. 86.1% of service outcomes targeting permanency were achieved. 77.3% of service outcomes targeting improved family functioning were achieved.

[km]ms/Program Descrip 2007/49-50-sfsc.doc

| | | | |
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| Department of Management and Budget | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION | | Fiscal Year 2007 |
| Department of Human Services | Appropriation Unit Child and Family Services | Program Children's Foster Care | Page 1 of 2 |

PROGRAM STATEMENT

The Children's Foster Care Program provides placement and supervision of children who are temporary or permanent court or state wards. This includes children who cannot remain at home because their families are unable to provide minimal care and supervision. State wards are youth whose parents' parental rights have been terminated and who are legally free for adoption.

The foster care program is based on the following principles:

1. Whenever possible, the Agency should preserve the child's family. A child should be separated from his family only when the family is absent or is unwilling or unable, even with assistance, to provide a minimally acceptable family life.
2. If the child cannot be protected from abuse or neglect in his home, and removal is necessary, the primary focus of services is directed toward problem resolution so the child may be returned home.
3. The purpose of foster care is to provide continuity, consistency and permanence in a family setting for the growing child. If return home is not possible, alternative permanent plans must be pursued. Current foster care policy directs the case worker to appropriate service delivery and timely permanent planning decisions. Independent living services must be provided to older youth to ensure a successful transition to adulthood once they exit the foster care system.

The provision of foster care services is a joint undertaking between the public and private sector. Currently, approximately 40% of foster care services are purchased.

The foster care caseload has been relatively stable for the last five years after steady increases from 1997 to 1999.

The Children's Foster Care Program is closely tied to the Children's Protective Services Program, Family Preservation Initiatives and the Adoption Program. The Children's Protective Services Program identifies those children who cannot be protected from abuse or neglect in their homes. Thus, this program and the family courts, who must authorize the removal of the child from his home, function as the entry point for the Foster Care Program. The goal of Foster Care Programs are to ensure the safety, permanence and well being of children through reunification with the birth family, permanent placement with a suitable relative or a permanent adoptive home.

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| Department of Management and Budget | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION | | Fiscal Year 2007 |
| Department of Human Services | Appropriation Unit Child and Family Services | Program Children's Foster Care | Page 2 of 2 |

SOURCES OF FINANCING

Titles IVE, IVB and XX of the Federal Social Security Act, Title XIX (Medicaid) for staffing costs only
State Funds
County Funds

TANF for staff and foster care costs
Chafee Foster Care Independence Program for Youth in Transition
Jim Casey Youth Initiative

LEGAL BASE

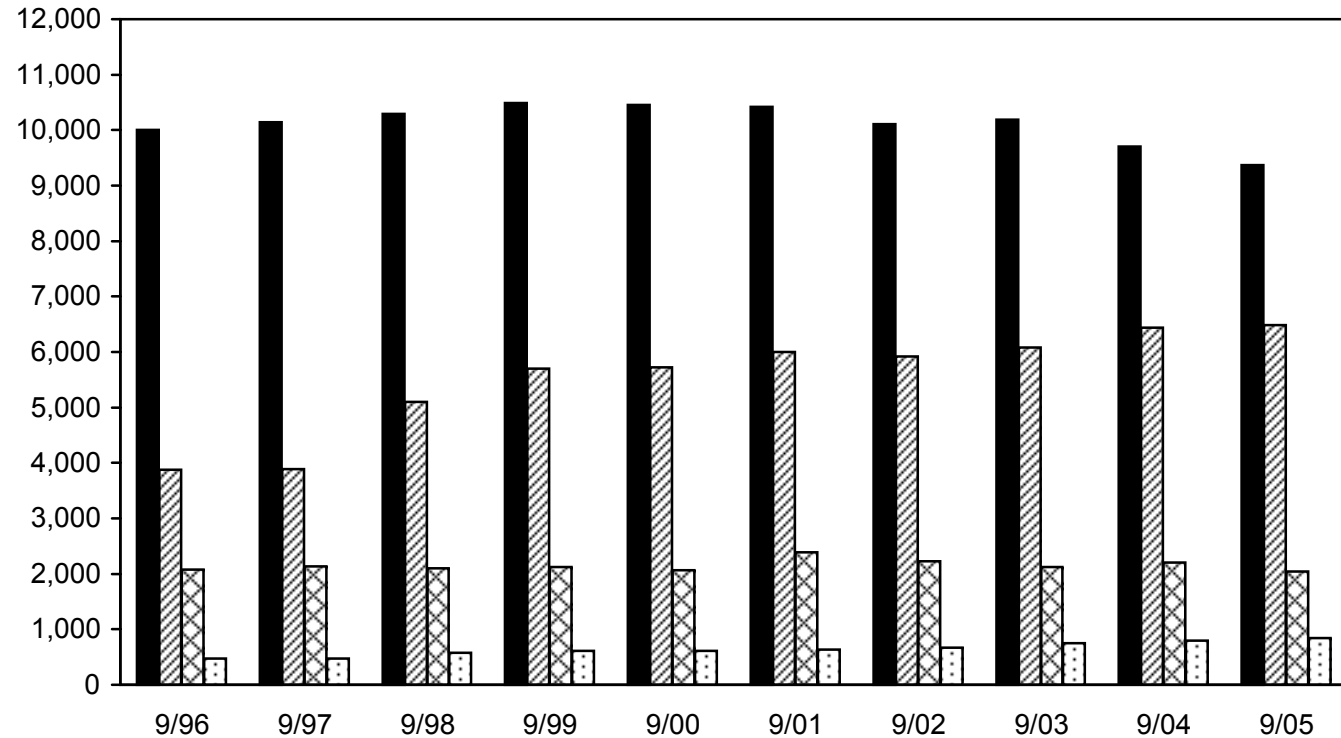
Federal: P.L. 96-272 (Federal Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980)
P.L. 105-89 *Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997*
State: Public Act 280 of 1939 (Social Welfare Act)
Public Act 288 of 1939 (Juvenile Code)
Public Act 220 of 1935 (Michigan Children's Institute)
Public Act 296 of 1974 (Michigan Adoption Code)
Public Act 147 of 2005 (FY 2006 DHS Appropriation Act)





PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS

- The number of Foster Care Program cases was relatively stable from 1995 through 1997. This number increased in 1998 as a result of ASFA but has remained stable since that time.
- The number of children placed with relatives has almost doubled since 1994.
- The number of children in out-of-home placements has remained steady from 1994 through 2003 and then declined in 2004 and 2005.

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STATEWIDE ABUSE/NEGLECT CASELOAD+ (FOSTER CARE PROGRAM)



| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Out-of-Home Placements* |  | 10,006 | 10,148 | 10,291 | 10,493 | 10,453 | 10,423 | 10,108 | 10,186 | 9,699 | 9,367 |
| Relative Placements |  | 3,878 | 3,883 | 5,095 | 5,704 | 5,728 | 5,996 | 5,916 | 6,076 | 6,442 | 6,481 |
| Own Home/Legal Guardian |  | 2,073 | 2,131 | 2,104 | 2,128 | 2,067 | 2,390 | 2,227 | 2,119 | 2,202 | 2,042 |
| Other** |  | 469 | 477 | 580 | 606 | 614 | 636 | 672 | 749 | 797 | 843 |
| Total | | 16,426 | 16,639 | 18,070 | 18,931 | 18,862 | 19,445 | 18,923 | 19,130 | 19,140 | 18,733 |

- In the last 10 years the abuse/neglect caseload (Foster Care Program) has increased by 15.2%. During that same time, relative placements have increased by 75% and out-of-home placements have decreased by 6.1%.

* Includes DHS foster homes, private agency foster homes, DHS group homes, public shelter homes, residential care centers, detention facility, jail, private institutions, DHS training schools, DHS camps, mental health facility, court treatment facility, out-of-state placements and Arbor Heights.

** Includes Independent Living, boarding school, runaway services and AWOL.

+ Excludes OTI (neglect) and non-ward (non-delinquency) population.

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| Department of Management and Budget | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION | | Fiscal Year 2007 |
| Department of Human Services | Appropriation Unit Child and Family Services | Program Adoption Services Program | Page 1 of 2 |

PROGRAM STATEMENT

The Adoption Services Program provides adoption services to children whose parental rights have been terminated due to child abuse or neglect, and to families who want to adopt. Services are provided either directly by local DHS office adoption staff or through adoption purchase of service contracts with approximately 50 private Michigan child placing agencies. Children receiving adoption services are in foster care and may have special needs (*i.e.*, they may be older; members of a sibling group, or may be physically, mentally or emotionally challenged).

Adoption services include assessing the placement needs of the child; determining eligibility for adoption subsidy, recruitment, orientation and training of potential adoptive families; completion of an adoptive family assessment (home study), adoptive placement and supervision; and post adoption support services.

SOURCES OF FINANCING

Federal Title IVE
State Funds
TANF

LEGAL BASE

Public Law 96-272, Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980.
Public Law 95-608, Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978
Public Law 103-382, Section 551, Multiethnic Placement Act
Public Law 105-89, Adoption and Safe Families Act (ASFA) of 1997
Public Law 108-145, Adoption Promotion Act of 2003
MCL 710.21 et. seq, Michigan Adoption Code
MCL 400.200 et. seq, Michigan Children's Institute Act
MCL 400.1 et. seq, Social Welfare Act
MCL 722.101 et. seq, Child Care Organization Licensing Act
MCL 722.130 et. seq, Foster Care Review Board Act
MCL 722.951 et. seq, Foster Care and Adoption Services Act
Public Act 147 of 2005 (FY 2006 DHS Appropriations Act)

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| Department of Management and Budget | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION | | Fiscal Year 2007 |
| Department of Human Services | Appropriation Unit Child and Family Services | Program Adoption Services Program | Page 2 of 2 |

PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS

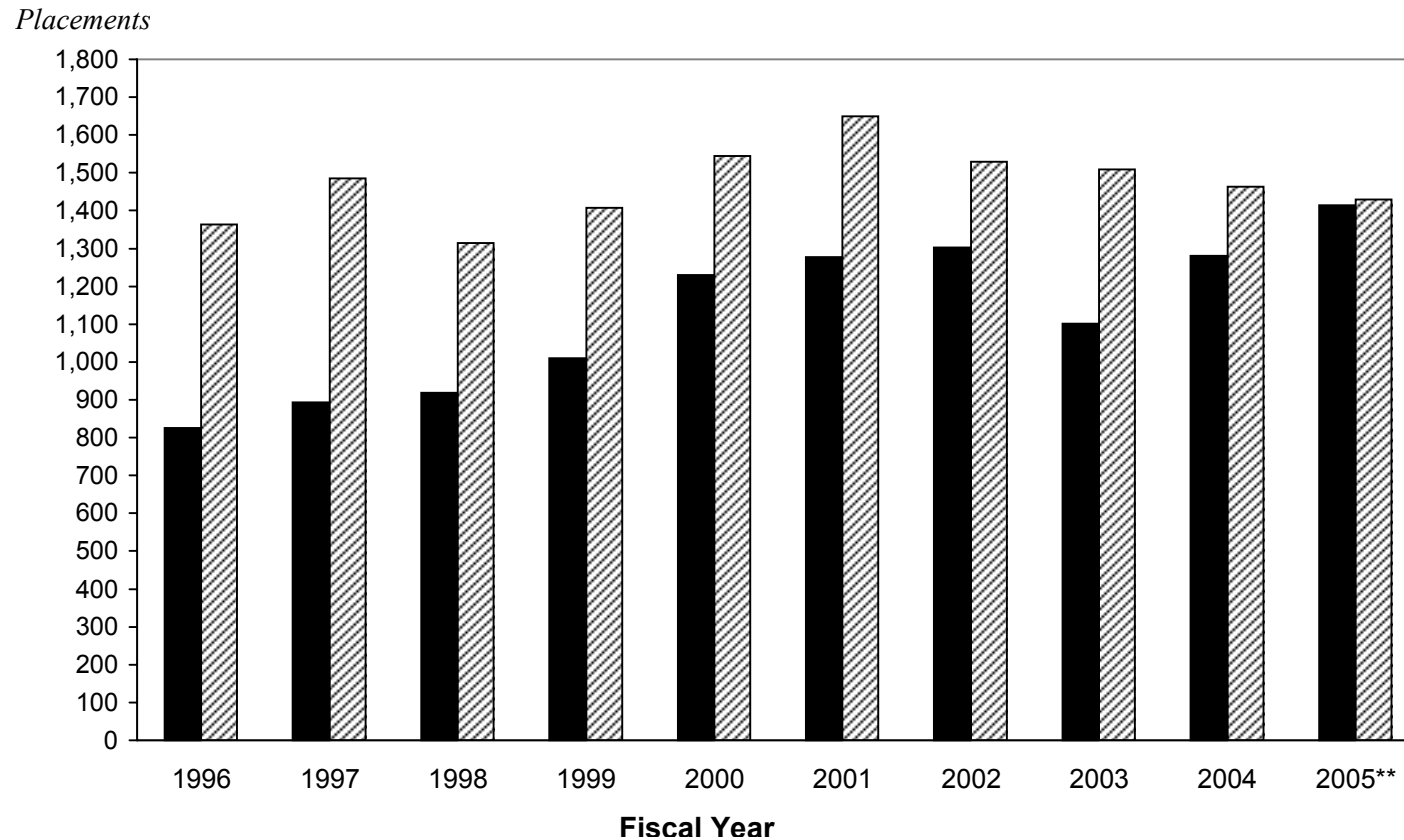
The Adoption Services Program goal is to place children in adoption as quickly as possible following termination of parental rights. Permanency planning decisions about children are child focused and will carefully consider the unique needs and circumstances of each child. Whenever possible, these placements are with families who already have an existing relationship or attachment to the child (*i.e.*, they are relatives or foster parents), or they are providing an adoptive home where siblings may stay together. In FY 2004, 39% of the adoptions were by relatives, 54% by foster parents and 7% by recruited families. Of the children who entered foster care as part of a sibling group, 80% were adopted with some or all of their siblings.

See the attached chart for the number of adoptive placements for 1996-2005.

[km]ms/Program Descrip 2007/54-55adoption services.doc

ADOPTIVE PLACEMENTS

Number Of Placements Per Fiscal Year: 1996 - 2005



| | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| ■ DHS | 826 | 893 | 919 | 1,010 | 1,230 | 1,278 | 1,303 | 1,102 | 1,281 | 1,415 |
| ▨ Private Agency | 1,363 | 1,485 | 1,314 | 1,407 | 1,545 | 1,649 | 1,530 | 1,509 | 1,463 | 1,429 |
| Total | 2,189 | 2,378 | 2,233 | 2,417 | 2,775 | 2,927 | 2,833 | 2,611 | 2,744 | 2,844 |

- Beginning in FY 1998, DHS started reporting finalized* adoptive placements. Adoptive placements increased by 100 (3.6%) from FY 2004 to FY 2005 (2,744 vs. 2,844).

* The court has issued a final order confirming the adoption and has dismissed court wardship

[km]ms/Program Descrip 2007/56-adoptplace

** Preliminary data subject to change.

| | | | |
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| Department of Management and Budget | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION | | Fiscal Year 2007 |
| Department of Human Services | Appropriation Unit Child and Family Services | Program Adoption Subsidy | Page 1 of 2 |

PROGRAM STATEMENT

The Adoption Subsidy program provides support and/or medical subsidy to adoptive families to encourage the placement of special needs children (*e.g.*, handicapped children, large sibling groups, minority children, *etc.*) who have been in Michigan's foster care program. Adoption Support Subsidy assists adoptive families with the costs of basic support and care for the adopted children. Medical subsidy assists adoptive parents covering the costs of necessary treatment for a physical, mental or emotional condition which existed (or the cause of which existed) prior to the adoption. Support subsidy rates are linked by law to the foster care payment rates. Adoption subsidy is a necessary tool to assist special needs children in achieving a permanent home instead of remaining in foster care.

Adoption Subsidy has two components: Title IVE and State Support Subsidy. Program benefits are the same for both components. Title IVE Support Subsidy covers the cost of the support subsidy for children who meet Title IVE Foster Care eligibility requirements and have a special need. For children who do not meet the Title IVE requirements, the State Support Subsidy is funded by TANF or by state funds depending on the income of the adoptive family. Beginning in FY 2000, the funding source is determined annually for children.

SOURCES OF FINANCING

Federal Title IVE
State Funds
Temporary Assistance to Needy Families Block Grant

LEGAL BASE

MCLA 400.115f - 115l
Public Law 96-272 of 1980
Public Law 105-89, *Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997*
Public Act 147 of 2005 (FY 2006 DHS Appropriations Act)

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|------------------|
| Department of Management and Budget | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION | | Fiscal Year 2007 |
| Department of Human Services | Appropriation Unit Child and Family Services | Program Adoption Subsidy | Page 2 of 2 |

PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS

2,844 Department wards achieved a finalized adoption in FY 2005. 90% were determined eligible for adoption subsidy. By law, unless this is the only placement in the child's best interest, efforts must be made to make a placement without a subsidy. Even when only one placement is available, the adoptive parents must specifically request an adoption support subsidy.

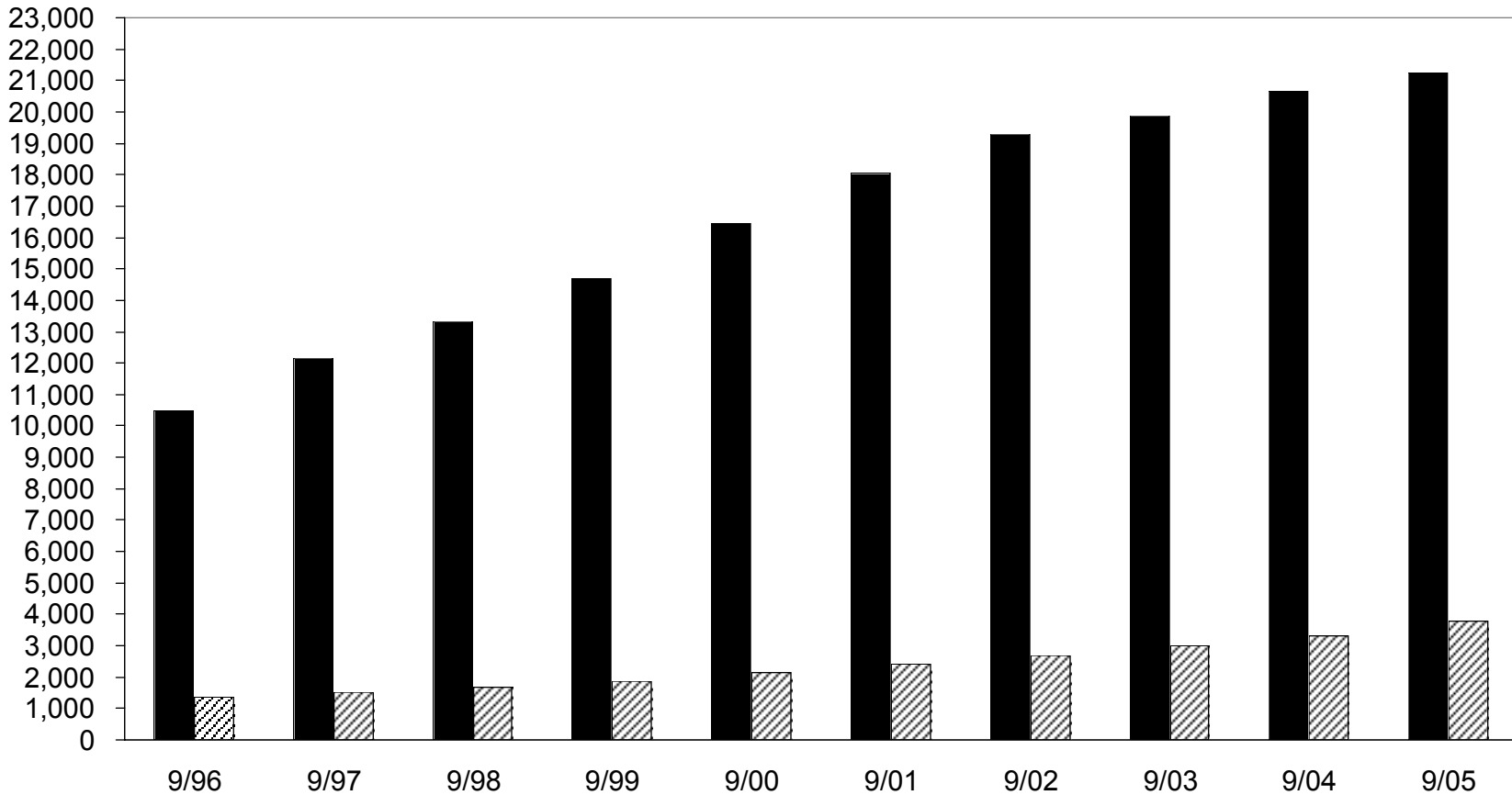
The attached chart shows the increases that have occurred in the Adoption Subsidy Program. Most of the caseload growth has been in the federal (Title IVE funded) component.

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ADOPTION SUBSIDY CASES

Point-In-Time Data

Number of Cases



| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Federal | 10,494 | 12,156 | 13,333 | 14,681 | 16,449 | 18,031 | 19,303 | 19,896 | 20,671 | 21,262 |
| State | 1,359 | 1,534 | 1,679 | 1,873 | 2,146 | 2,401 | 2,681 | 3,019 | 3,313 | 3,767 |
| Total | 11,853 | 13,690 | 15,012 | 16,554 | 18,595 | 20,432 | 21,984 | 22,915 | 23,984 | 25,029 |

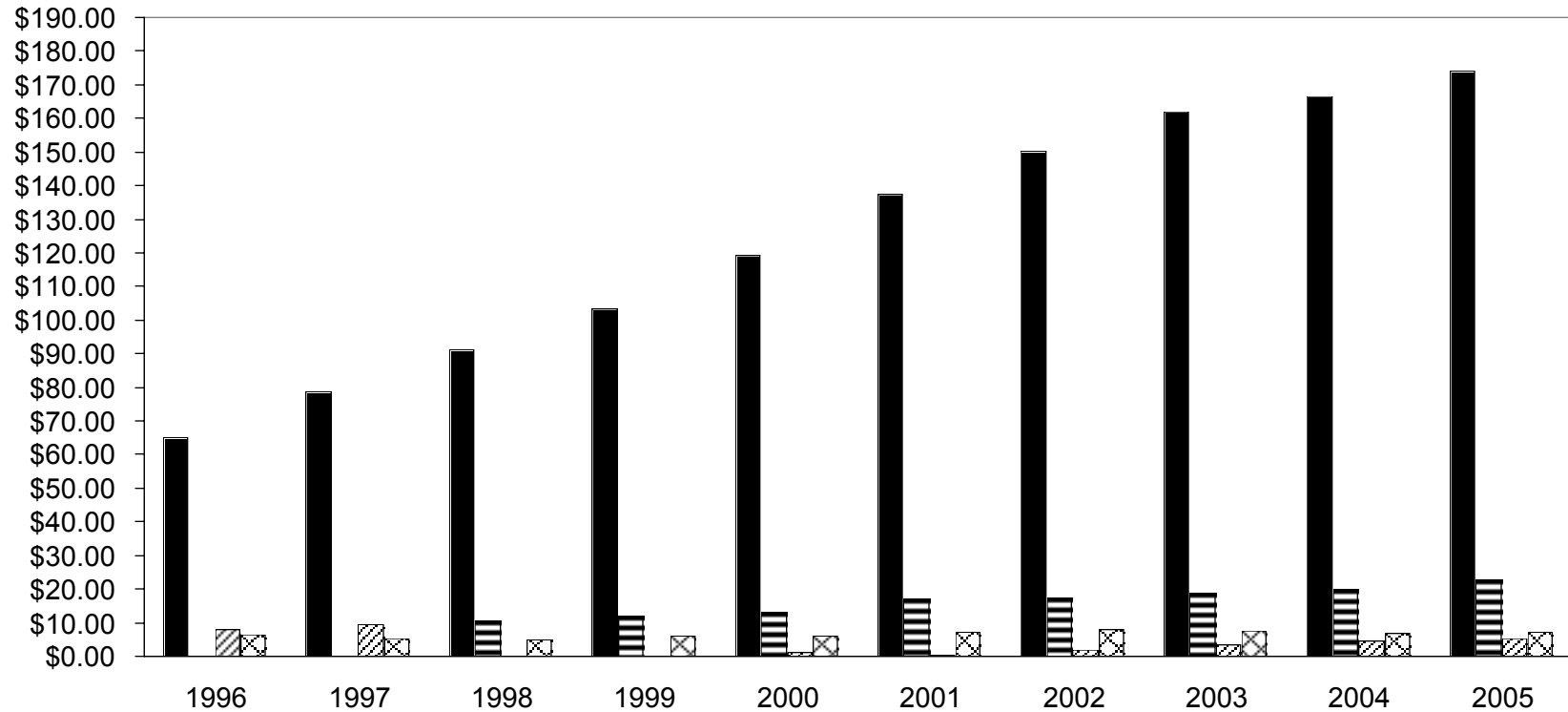
- The number of Adoption Subsidy cases increased by 111% from 9/96 to 9/05.
Beginning in FY 1998, state funded subsidy cases are funded by TANF funds and/or GF/GP.





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ADOPTION SUBSIDY EXPENSES

By Program By Fiscal Year: 1996 - 2005

In Millions



| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|  Title IVE | \$65.28 | \$78.80 | \$91.14 | \$103.40 | \$119.23 | \$137.41 | \$150.30 | \$161.87 | \$166.48 | \$173.95 |
|  TANF | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 17.02 | 17.41 | 18.95 | 19.89 | 22.87 |
|  State Funds | 8.10 | 9.39 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.30 | 0.25 | 1.99 | 3.51 | 4.59 | 5.22 |
|  Medical | 6.34 | 5.37 | 5.04 | 6.24 | 5.90 | 7.17 | 8.07 | 7.69 | 6.80 | 7.07 |
| Total | \$79.72 | \$93.56 | \$96.18 | \$109.64 | \$126.43 | \$161.85 | \$177.77 | \$192.02 | \$197.76 | \$209.11 |

- Adoption Subsidy expenses increased 162% from FY 1996 to FY 2005. The Title IVE Subsidy Program received 56.7% federal funds in FY 2005.

Note: Title IVE, TANF and state funds refer to the eligibility categories of children covered by the Adoption Support Subsidy Program. The Title IVE Subsidy Program received 56.71% federal funds in FY 2005. Effective October 1, 1997, State Support and Medical subsidy programs are funded by TANF and/or state funds.

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| Department of Management and Budget | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION | | Fiscal Year 2007 |
| Department of Human Services | Appropriation Unit Juvenile Justice Services | Program Juvenile Justice Services | Page 1 of 5 |

PROGRAM STATEMENT

The Bureau of Juvenile Justice (BJJ) provides care and supervision for youth assigned to the Department of Human Services from Circuit Courts – Family Division. With consultation from local offices and courts, BJJ provides supervision ranging from placement in community-based programs to secure facilities. Treatment programs are comprehensive, individualized and provide educational services, cognitive restructuring, family assistance, crisis intervention, and recreation. Reintegration and employment services are offered for youth transitioning back to the community from residential placement.

BJJ functions include:

Comprehensive treatment (prevention, rehabilitation and reintegration) services for juvenile offenders

Licensed residential facilities with sufficient capacity, correct security levels, appropriate treatment, and quality care

Classification and assignment of youth for services in low, medium or high security public and privately-operated residential facilities

Development of Juvenile Justice policy for field offices and public and private facilities

Act as fiduciary agent for multiple funding sources, including federal block and prevention grants

Training for juvenile justice professionals in evidence-based models

Leadership in the juvenile justice community

Coordination of system of care and supervision across juvenile justice programs

Management of the Child Care Fund

Balanced and Restorative Justice

Effectively manage the Juvenile Justice system with solid policy, performance standards, quality assurance, best practices, and opportunity for corrective action and evaluation

Quality Assurance

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|------------------|
| Department of Management and Budget | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION | | Fiscal Year 2007 |
| Department of Human Services | Appropriation Unit Juvenile Justice Services | Program Juvenile Justice Services | Page 2 of 5 |

*** Community-Based Services** – Services are provided to support youth at home or returning to live in the community:

1. Intensive Family Services
2. Mentoring
3. Restitution/Community Service
4. Electronic Monitoring
5. Drug Screening
6. Day Treatment
7. Foster Care
8. Independent Living
9. Crisis Intervention
10. Financial Assistance
11. Regional Detention Support Services

DHS Operated Residential Facilities – Residential programs are comprehensive, individualized, and provide educational services, cognitive restructuring, family assistance, crisis intervention, and recreation. Reintegration and employment services are offered for youth transitioning back to the community from residential placement. The Bureau of Juvenile Justice operates 10 residential facilities for youth.

W.J. Maxey Boys Training School, Whitmore Lake

Capacity: 180 males

Per Diem: \$327.00

High and closed medium security treatment facility

The Training School offers specialized programming in sex offender treatment, substance abuse treatment, chronic serious offender treatment and intensive mental health treatment. There are also specialized dual programs that address more than one treatment area. Each program is augmented by the services of a psychiatrist and a psychologist.

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|-------------------------------------|---|---|------------------|
| Department of Management and Budget | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION | | Fiscal Year 2007 |
| Department of Human Services | Appropriation Unit Juvenile Justice Services | Program Juvenile Justice Services | Page 3 of 5 |

Adrian Training School, Adrian

Capacity: 71 females

Per Diem: \$287.19

Closed medium security treatment facility

Adrian offers gender responsive programming focused on the unique treatment needs of young women. The Individual Focus Program treats special needs females.

Bay Pines Center, Escanaba

Capacity: 40 youth (32 treatment beds for males and females, 8 detention beds for males and females)

Per Diem: \$284.77

The treatment program offers specialized treatment for youth with substance abuse problems, sexual offenders with cognitive impairments, and youth with unadjudicated sex offenses.

Nokomis Challenge Center, Prudenville

Capacity: 40 males

Per Diem: \$250.17

Closed medium security and open medium security treatment for males

Nokomis Challenge Center is an intensive, short-term residential treatment program with an average length of stay of 6 to 12 months. Half of the beds at each security level are specified for youth in need of specialized substance abuse treatment in addition to juvenile justice services. Nokomis blends their intensive treatment program with a dynamic wilderness therapy program for residents at the open medium security level. The wilderness trips are high impact experiences that push residents out of their comfort zone to deal with their self-destructive patterns, issues of victimization and trauma, and help them develop social skills and empathy for those they have harmed.

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| Department of Management and Budget | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION | | Fiscal Year 2007 |
| Department of Human Services | Appropriation Unit Juvenile Justice Services | Program Juvenile Justice Services | Page 4 of 5 |

Shawono Center, Grayling

Capacity: 32 youth (20 treatment beds for males, 12 detention beds for males)

Per Diem: \$273.01

The Shawono Center detention unit is high secure and offers a safe setting for up to twelve youth. The closed medium security treatment program uses a multi-systemic approach including support from both psychiatric and psychological consultants. Most of the youth that are currently in the program have an extensive history of mental health issues. The program also offers a treatment program for sexual offending youth.

Arbor Heights Center, Ann Arbor

Capacity: 25 youth (16 males and 9 females)

Per Diem: \$372.12

Arbor Heights is a heightened treatment program that focuses on youth working with their families as well as delinquency issues. This program is co-educational.

Academy Hall, Kalamazoo

Capacity: 12 males

Per Diem: \$196.63

Flint House, Flint

Capacity: 12 males

Per Diem: \$196.63

Parmenter House, Bay City

Capacity: 12 males

Per Diem: \$196.63

Pine Lodge, Lansing

Capacity: 12 males

Per Diem: \$196.63

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|------------------|
| Department of Management and Budget | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION | | Fiscal Year 2007 |
| Department of Human Services | Appropriation Unit Juvenile Justice Services | Program Juvenile Justice Services | Page 5 of 5 |

SOURCES OF FINANCING

Federal Title IVE

State General Fund

Federal Title II Grand and Federal Title II-E Grants

Juvenile Accountability Block Grant

LEGAL BASE

Public Act 147 of 2005 (FY 2006 DHS Appropriations Act)

Social Welfare Act, MCL 400.1 et seq

Youth Rehabilitation Services Act, MCL 803.301 et seq

Probate Code, MCL 712A.1 et seq

Juvenile Facilities Act, MCL 803.221 et seq

Child Care Organizations Act, MCL 722.111 et seq

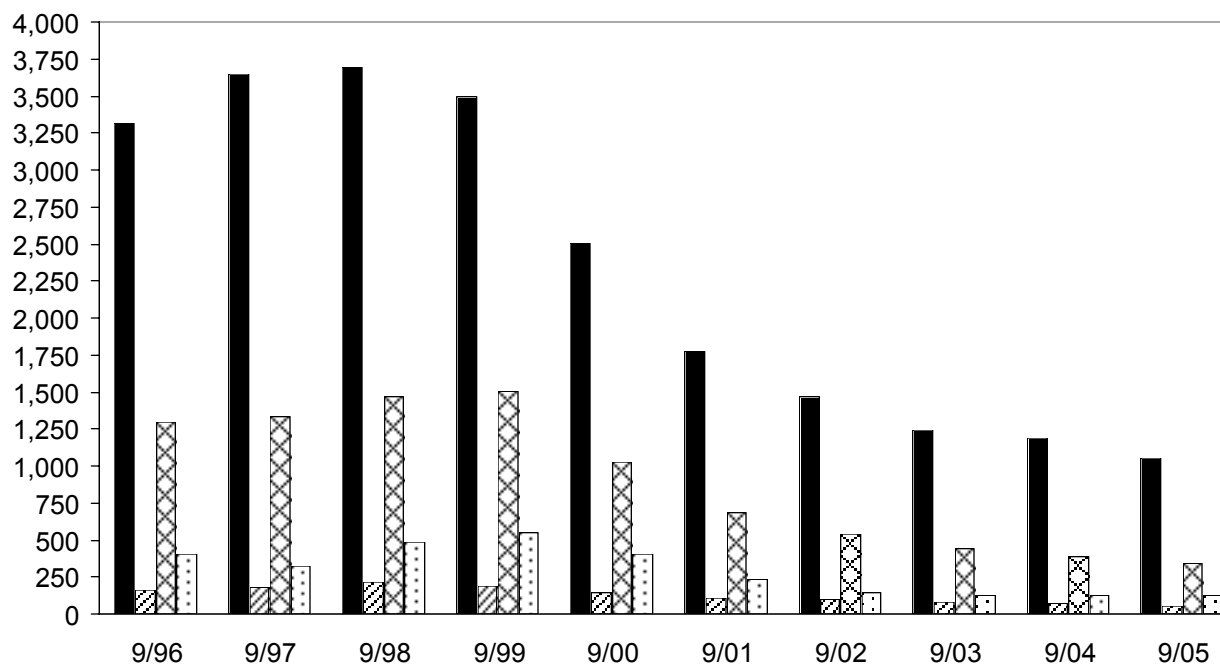
Department of Social Services, Office of Children and Youth Services, Child Care Fund R400.2001 – R400.2049

Administrative Order 85-5 [as amended by Administrative Order 1988-3] Juvenile Court Standards and Administrative Guidelines for the Care of Children

PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS

- In 2004, 63 youth in BJJ facilities achieved a high school diploma or a General Education Diploma
- Michigan's juvenile arrests for serious crimes declined from 9878 in 2002 to 9540 in 2003
- The success rate for youth released from Bureau of Juvenile Justice facilities (high and medium security) increased from 87% in 1997 to 89% in 2003, as measured by lack of felony conviction 12 months post release
- The success rate for youth released from Bureau of Juvenile Justice facilities (high and medium security) declined from 78% in 1997 to 76% in 2002, as measured by lack of felony conviction 2 years post release.

STATEWIDE JUVENILE JUSTICE CASELOAD*



| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| ■ Out-of-Home Placements** | 3,318 | 3,646 | 3,693 | 3,493 | 2,503 | 1,775 | 1,464 | 1,246 | 1,188 | 1,053 |
| ▨ Relative Placements | 162 | 182 | 214 | 188 | 148 | 111 | 99 | 85 | 71 | 55 |
| ▩ Own Home/Legal Guardian | 1,299 | 1,333 | 1,466 | 1,506 | 1,027 | 686 | 544 | 445 | 388 | 343 |
| ░ Other*** | 409 | 321 | 483 | 550 | 406 | 233 | 146 | 129 | 122 | 126 |
| Total | 5,188 | 5,482 | 5,856 | 5,737 | 4,084 | 2,805 | 2,253 | 1,905 | 1,769 | 1,577 |

- The total Juvenile Justice caseload decreased by 3,611 (69.6%) between 9/96 and 9/05 (5,188 vs. 1,577). Out-of-home placements decreased by 2,265 (68.2%). Own home/legal guardian placements decreased by 73.6%.

* Excludes OTI (delinquency) and non-ward (delinquency petition). Also excludes direct court placed youths. Excluded categories make up approximately 10% of the DHS Juvenile Justice Caseload.

** Includes DHS foster homes, private agency foster homes, DHS group homes, public shelter homes, residential care centers, detention facility, jail, private institutions, DHS training schools, DHS camps, mental health facility, court treatment facility, out-of-state placements and Arbor heights.

*** Includes Independent Living, boarding school, runaway services and AWOL.

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| Department of Management and Budget | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION | | Fiscal Year 2007 |
| Department of Human Services | Appropriation Unit Child and Family Services | Program Children's Trust Fund | Page 1 of 2 |

PROGRAM STATEMENT

The Michigan Children's Trust Fund (also known as the State Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Board) is an independent, nonprofit organization dedicated to the prevention of child abuse and neglect. It is a source of support for public awareness, outreach and local community-based programs designed to prevent child abuse and neglect.

The vast majority of CTF expenditures are for direct service prevention programs that address children and families before any involvement with the Department of Human Service's Children's Protective Services. The primary purpose of these prevention programs is to keep kids safe and avoid a breakdown in parent-child relationships.

CTF is administered by a 15 member State Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Board. Eleven of these board members are citizens appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. The remaining five members are representatives appointed by the directors of the following departments: Human Services, Community Health, Education, and State Police. The CTF Board employs an executive director, grant monitors and technical support.

SOURCES OF FINANCING

CTF's primary source of funding is the yearly interest from its \$22 million trust fund. Other sources of CTF funding include a newly reinstated income tax check-off, children's license plate, direct donations, fundraising activities, and public and private grants.

LEGAL BASE

Public Act 211 of 1982
Public Act 249 of 1982
Public Act 250 of 1982
Public Act 147 of 2005 (FY 2006 DHS Appropriations Act)

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| Department of Management and Budget | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION | | Fiscal Year 2007 |
| Department of Human Services | Appropriation Unit Child and Family Services | Program Children's Trust Fund | Page 2 of 2 |

PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS

One of the most important goals of the CTF is to support as many quality community-based, direct prevention programs and services as possible. CTF grant monies are non-permanent and typically serve as initial start-up funding with future monies coming from a variety of sources. It is the CTF's position that all programs become self-sufficient with local communities gradually assuming the cost of supporting the programs. To this end, all programs are required to obtain local cash and in-kind matching funds for each year of the CTF grant. The current service grants are funded for 3 years on a declining funding basis.

In FY 2006, \$2,200,000 in CTF grants will support a total of 37 prevention programs and 71 local CA/N prevention councils throughout Michigan. Eighty-one of Michigan's 83 counties were served by local child abuse and neglect prevention councils. CTF also administers the Zero-Three Secondary Prevention initiative for the departments of Human Services, Community Health and Education. There are 36 Zero-Three programs serving 46 counties.

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| Department of Management and Budget | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION | | Fiscal Year 2007 |
| Department of Human Services | Appropriation Unit Children Services | Program Runaway and Homeless Youth Services | Page 1 of 2 |

PROGRAM STATEMENT

Runaway services are a crisis-based service available to youths between the ages of 10-17, their siblings and families. Services provided include crisis intervention, community education, prevention, case management, counseling, and placement. Every county in the state is covered by a runaway provider. There are 27 contracts through 26 providers around the state. There is also a statewide 1-800 number available for youths and families in crisis that is funded through this program that will connect them with the local provider.

Homeless Youth Services are longer-term services provided to youths between the ages of 16-21. Services provided include crisis management, community education, counseling, placement, closed case services, and youth groups (to provide input on services). There are 12 contracts through 12 providers in the state (there is also one program in the upper peninsula that is funded through a HUD grant). Providers accept youths into the program regardless of where they lived previously.

SOURCES OF FINANCING

Runaway Services – Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) and GF/GP
Homeless Youth Services – Title XX

LEGAL BASE

There is no legal base for state provided runaway and homeless youth services.

PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS *FY 2004 data*

Runaway – 86% of youths and families responding self-reported that the presenting problems were resolved or improved (85% goal). 93% of youths self-reported that they had not attempted to run away in the past 90 days (90% goal). Over 1,750 youths received case management and/or counseling services.

Homeless Youth – 81% of youths responding reported that they had safe and stable housing. Approximately 702 youths received case management services.

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| Department of Management and Budget | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION | | Fiscal Year 2007 |
| Department of Human Services | Appropriation Unit Children Services | Program Runaway and Homeless Youth Services | Page 2 of 2 |

At the time of 90-day and 180-day follow-up, 85% and 86% (respectively) of youths and families reported that youth's current living situation was safe and stable.

At the time of 90-day and 180-day follow-up, 67% of youths experiencing problems in schools reported improvement.

At the time of 90-day and 180-day follow-up, 68% and 72% (respectively) of youths and families reported that the youth gets along better with people he/she lives with.

76% of youths interviewed reported positive and consistent support from at least one peer.

84% of youths interviewed reported that they would refer a friend to the program.

82% of youths interviewed either "agreed" or "strongly agreed" that they were satisfied with the services they received at the agency.

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| Department of Management and Budget | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION | | Fiscal Year 2007 |
| Department of Human Services | Appropriation Unit Family Support Services | Program Family Resource Centers | Page 1 of 1 |

PROGRAM STATEMENT

The goal of Family Resource Centers is to reduce barriers to students' academic success by reducing non-school-related barriers to teaching and learning in the classroom. Family Resource Centers are designed to improve academic achievement in schools by creating easier access to human services and resources for needy families. Family Resource Centers are special service units that have been established in "priority" elementary and middle schools throughout the state. The Department of Human Services (DHS) has relocated existing Family Independence Specialists to school sites to assist "at-risk" families in obtaining DHS services such as cash assistance (FIP), food-stamps, WIC benefits, Medicaid, subsidized day care, etc. Some counties have also relocated Children's Services to selected sites. Four expected outcomes of the program include improved academic performance, increased parental involvement, decreased absenteeism, and decreased behavior problems.

The majority of Family Resource Centers are open year-round during school hours of operation. All families with students attending school are eligible to access the Family Resource Centers. Teachers, administrators and staff can make referrals for assistance and services for students and families at the Center. Selection criteria for the sites include failure to meet Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP) status, high free and reduced lunch counts and community support.

SOURCE OF FINANCING

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)

LEGAL BASE

Public Act 147 of 2005 (FY 2006 DHS Appropriations Act)

PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS

In September 2003, this program began with 19 sites that were situated in "priority" schools around the state. Initial qualitative evidence has demonstrated success toward achievement of established goals. Currently, there are over 40 Family Resource Centers in the state.

OTHER SERVICES

| | |
|--|-----|
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| Department of Management and Budget | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION | | Fiscal Year 2007 |
| Department Human Services | Appropriation Unit Office of Children and Adult Licensing | Program Licensing | Page 1 of 4 |

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION AND OVERVIEW

The Office of Children and Adult Licensing (OCAL) protects vulnerable adults and children by regulating and consulting with licensees. OCAL regulates this industry through initial licensure, renewal inspections, complaint investigations, verification of corrective action plans and taking disciplinary action as needed to protect individuals served. The activities of this office support the State of Michigan's goal that "people are safe where they live, work and play."

The Office of Children and Adult Licensing is composed of three major Divisions. Their common mission is to provide protection for vulnerable adults and children receiving services from licensed agencies. As of September 2005, OCAL regulated over 30,800 facilities with a cumulative licensed capacity for just under 500,500 individuals. **Note:** See Licensing Activity Summary Tables and graphs on pages 77-81.

PROGRAM GOALS

1) Protect the health, safety, and development of children in child care and out-of-home care. 2) On behalf of Michigan's vulnerable adults who are aged, developmentally disabled, mentally ill, and/ or physically disabled, provide technical assistance and consultation regarding their health, safety, and welfare. 3) License and regulate all child day care homes and centers, adult foster care homes, homes for the aged, child caring institutions, child placing agencies, camps, foster family and foster family group homes that meet licensing requirements. 4) Provide care to children or vulnerable adults and appropriately respond when licensing standards are not met. 5) Timely, competently, and fairly meet all licensing responsibilities. 6) Maintain the OCAL data system in a manner that accurately reflects the license status of the Bureau's license applicants, registrants, and licensees.

MAJOR GOALS OF EACH OCAL DIVISION

1) Provide pre-application assistance. 2) Receive and process applications for licenses. 3) Conduct protective services and criminal history background checks. 4) Conduct pre-licensing investigations. 5) Conduct other investigations as required by statute. 6) Conduct complaint investigations. 7) Conduct abuse and neglect investigations in child day care facilities and child caring institutions. 8) Conduct registrant orientation sessions for family day care homes. 9) Prepare documents for administrative hearings and court actions. 10) Conduct hearings and/or assist the Attorney General's Office in preparing for administrative hearings. 11) Provide public education and training.

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| Department of Management and Budget | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION | | Fiscal Year 2007 |
| Department Human Services | Appropriation Unit Office of Children and Adult Licensing | Program Licensing | Page 2 of 4 |

SOURCES OF FINANCING:

Federal Funds – Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF), Title IV-E Program, GF/GP, Licensing Fees, and Revenue Received from Sale of Publications.

LEGAL BASE

Public Act 116 of 1973, as amended, the Child Care Organization Licensing Act (for childcare organizations and approved government units).
Public Act 218 of 1979, as amended, the Adult Foster Care Facility Licensing Act.
Public Act 368 of 1978, as amended, Public Health Code (for homes for the aged)
Public Act 280 of 1939, as amended, the Social Welfare Act (for juvenile court-operated detention and residential facilities).
Public Act 238 of 1979, as amended, the Child Protection Law.
Public Act 306 of 1969, as amended, the Michigan Administrative Procedures Act.
Public Act 442, of 1976, as amended, Freedom of Information Act
Public Act 294 of 1978, the Good Moral Character Statute
Public Act 207 of 1921, the Zoning Act (cities and villages)
Public Act 183 of 1943, the Zoning Act (counties).
Public Act 184 of 1943, the Zoning Act (townships).
Public Act 258 of 1974, as amended, Mental Health Code
Public Act 219 of 2000, the Children's Product Safety Act
Public Act 147 of 2005 (FY 2006 DHS Appropriations Act)

DIVISION DESCRIPTIONS

- Adult Foster Care Licensing Division.
- Child Day Care Licensing Division.
- Child Welfare Licensing Division.

| | | | |
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| Department of Management and Budget | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION | | Fiscal Year 2007 |
| Department | Appropriation Unit | Program | |
| Human Services | Office of Children and Adult Licensing | Licensing | Page 3 of 4 |

ADULT FOSTER CARE (AFC) LICENSING DIVISION

The AFC Licensing Division is responsible for the prevention of harm and the protection of dependent adults who are developmentally disabled, mentally ill, physically handicapped, or aged. It licenses and regulates the following:

- Family Home (1-6 adults)
- Small Group Home (1-6 adults)
- Medium Group Home (7-12 adults)
- Large Group Home (13-20 adults)
- Congregate Homes (>20 adults)
- County Infirmaries
- Homes for the Aged (20 or more Aged adults)

PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS (ADULT FOSTER CARE LICENSING DIVISION)

The AFC Division regulates nearly 4,530 facilities, with a combined capacity for just under 47,800 individuals. In FY 2005, twenty-seven disciplinary actions were taken, and two summary suspensions were served.

CHILD DAY CARE LICENSING DIVISION

This Division is responsible for the protection of vulnerable children (less than one year-of-age, through age 17). Children are in out-of-home child care facilities for periods less than 24 hours. The division licenses and regulates:

- Child care centers (capacity based on square footage)
- Family day care homes (1-6 children)
- Group day care homes (7-12 children)

PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS (CHILD DAY CARE LICENSING DIVISION)

The division regulates just under 17,900 facilities with a capacity for just under 358,900 children. In FY 2005, nearly 90 disciplinary actions were taken, and 19 summary suspensions were served.

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| Department of Management and Budget | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION | | Fiscal Year 2007 |
| Department | Appropriation Unit | Program | |
| Human Services | Office of Children and Adult Licensing | Licensing | Page 4 of 4 |

CHILD WELFARE LICENSING DIVISION

The division ensures children, adults and families are receiving required services when children receive 24-hour out-of-home care. The Child Welfare Licensing Division regulates and licenses the following:

- Child Caring Residential Institutions: Provide maintenance and supervision.
- Child Placing Agencies. Government and nonprofit organizations that receive children for placement in private family homes for eventual placement in foster care and/or for adoption.
- Children's Foster Homes: Private family or group homes in which minors, not related to an adult member of the household, receive care.
- Adult and Children's Camps: Residential, day, troop or travel camps conducted in a natural environment for more than 4 school age minors.
- Court Operated Facilities: Open or secure residential care facilities for children and youths. Facilities are operated by juvenile courts.

PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS (CHILD WELFARE LICENSING DIVISION)

The Child Welfare Licensing Division regulates over 8,380 facilities. The total residential capacity is just under 93,900 children. In FY 2005, nearly 160 disciplinary actions were taken.

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Office of Child and Adult Licensing

Licensing Activity

FY 2005

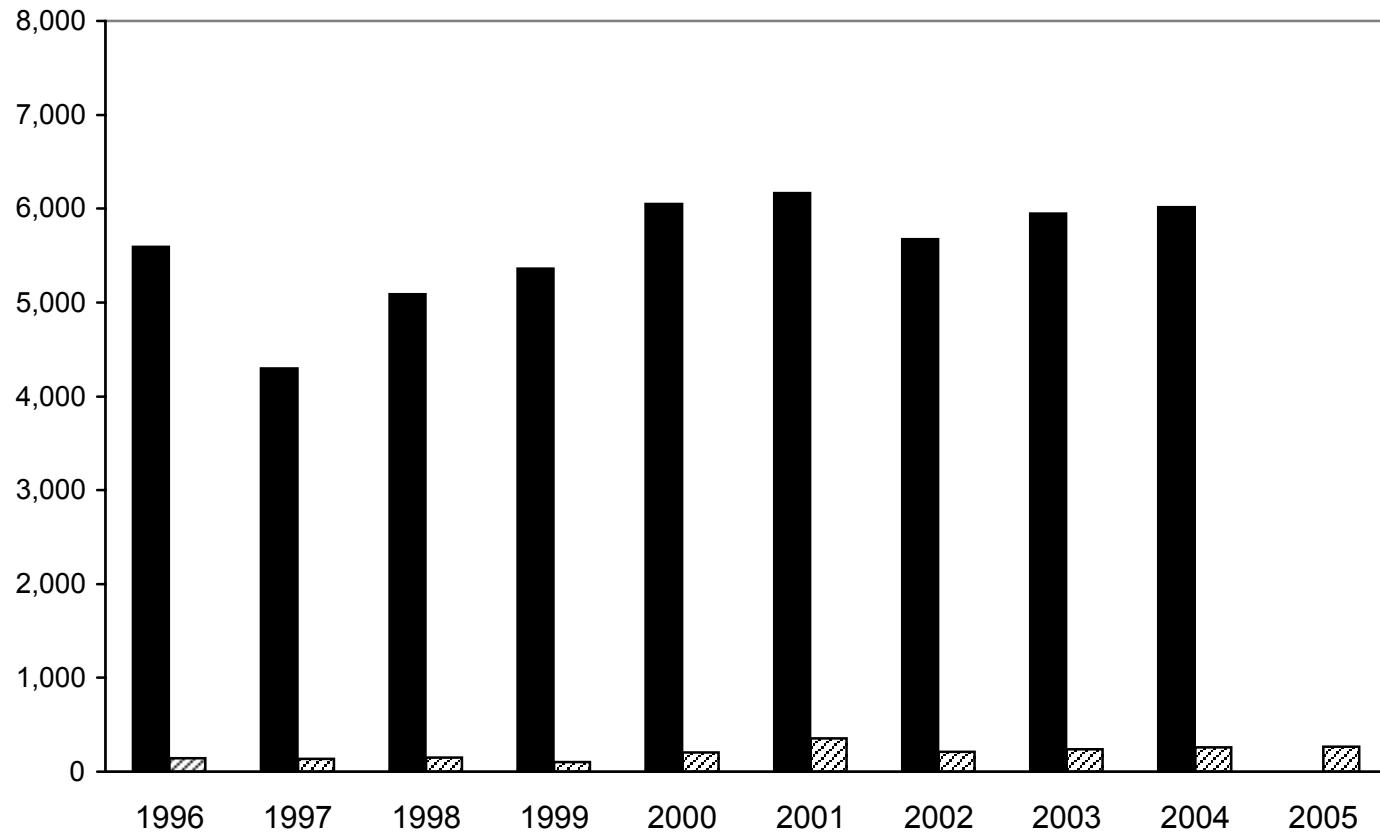
Adult Foster Care and Homes for the Aged, Child Day Care, Child Welfare

| Licensing Activity By Division and Care Setting | Facilities | Capacity | Enrollments Received All Care Settings | License: Original Issues | License: Renewals Timely | Total Renewals Completed | Facilities Closed | Disciplinary Actions | Summary Suspensions |
|--|---------------|----------------|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Adult Foster Care, & Homes for the Aged | | | | | | | | | |
| Family Homes Capacity 1-6 People | 1,219 | 5,718 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Small Group Homes Capacity 1-6 People | 2,007 | 11,447 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Medium Group Homes Capacity 7-12 People | 611 | 6,582 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Large Group Homes 13-20 People | 493 | 9,149 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Congregate Homes Capacity > 20 people | 12 | 456 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| County Infirmarary | 2 | 96 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Homes for the Aged | 185 | 14,324 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| TOTAL | 4,529 | 47,772 | 606 | 439 | 1,283 | 1,877 | 340 | 27 | 2 |
| Child Day Care Licensing | | | | | | | | | |
| Child Day Care Centers | 4,598 | 257,084 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Family Homes | 9,491 | 56,348 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Group Homes | 3,808 | 45,410 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| TOTAL | 17,897 | 358,842 | 2,747 | 3,048 | 3,442 | 4,735 | 3,429 | 86 | 19 |
| Child Welfare Licensing | | | | | | | | | |
| Child Placing Agencies | 248 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| CCI Institutions | 227 | 6,909 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Camps | 420 | 67,180 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Foster Care | 7,486 | 19,770 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| TOTAL | 8,381 | 93,859 | 450 | 2,184 | 284 | 307 | 2,235 | 156 | 0 |
| OCAL TOTAL | 30,807 | 500,473 | 3,803 | 5,671 | 5,009 | 6,919 | 6,004 | 269 | 21 |

ADULT AND CHILD CARE FACILITIES

Complaints and Disciplinary Actions
FY 1996 - FY 2005

Number of Complaints and Actions



| | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|
| Complaints | 5,594 | 4,295 | 5,088 | 5,364 | 6,047 | 6,164 | 5,675 | 5,950 | 6,012 | N/A |
| Disciplinary Actions | 143 | 135 | 153 | 99 | 204 | 358 | 214 | 238 | 261 | 269 |
| % Complaints Res. Disp. Act. | 2.6% | 3.1% | 3.0% | 1.8% | 3.4% | 5.8% | 3.8% | 4.0% | 4.3% | N/A |

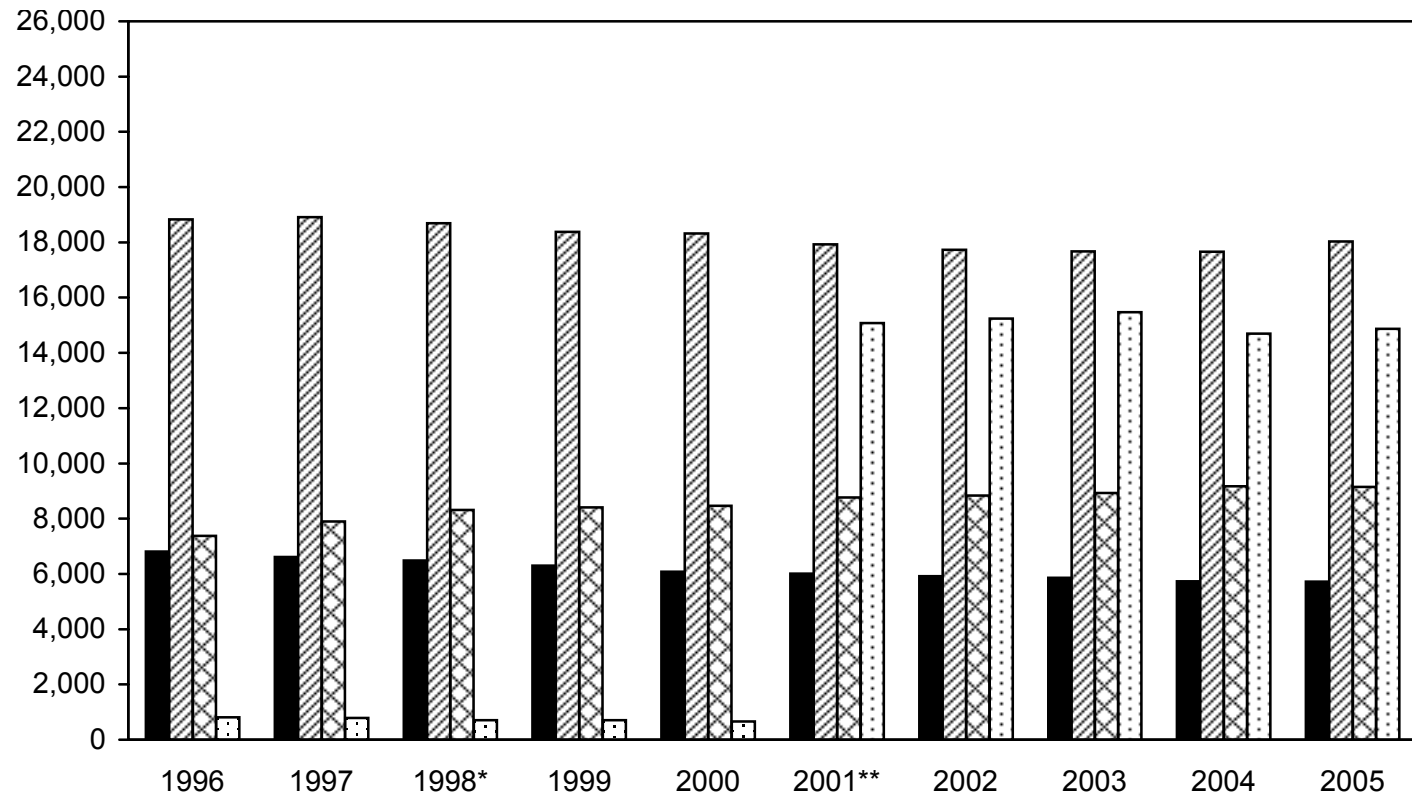
- The Office of Children and Adult Licensing regulates over 30,800 facilities, serving about 500,500 children and adults. In FY 2005, OCAL imposed 269 disciplinary actions. Complaint data for FY 2005 was not tabulated.

[KM]td/program descrip/program descrip FY 2007/78-ocal adult and child FY 04.xls

ADULT FOSTER CARE LICENSING

Total Number of Adults in Care by Care Setting FY 1996 - FY 2005

Number of Adults



* From 1998 forward, data reflect fiscal year totals.

** From FY 2001 forward, the Homes for the Aged Program transferred to Adult Foster Care.

Note: The total number of adults in care was 47,772 in FY 2005 (I.e. on a par with those in care from 2001 - 2004).

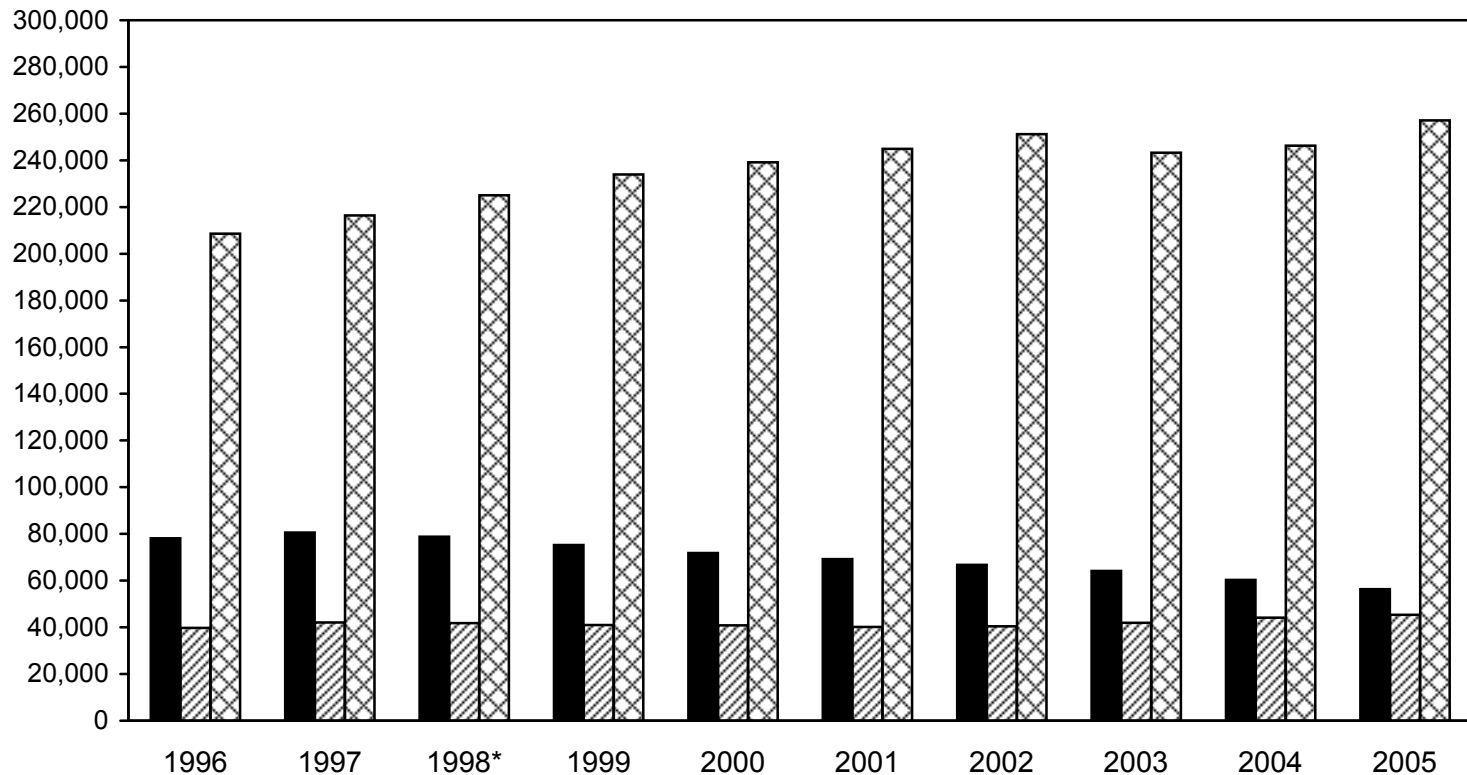
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CHILD DAY CARE LICENSING DIVISION

TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN CARE BY CARE SETTING

FY 1996 - FY 2005

Number of Children



| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Family Homes | 78,055 | 80,650 | 78,816 | 75,232 | 71,875 | 69,276 | 66,729 | 64,193 | 60,338 | 56,348 |
| Group Homes | 39,745 | 42,091 | 41,773 | 41,046 | 40,791 | 40,149 | 40,362 | 41,884 | 44,143 | 45,410 |
| Centers | 208,612 | 216,391 | 225,064 | 233,909 | 239,205 | 244,906 | 251,229 | 243,194 | 246,302 | 257,084 |
| Total | 326,412 | 339,132 | 345,653 | 350,187 | 351,871 | 354,331 | 358,320 | 349,271 | 350,783 | 358,842 |

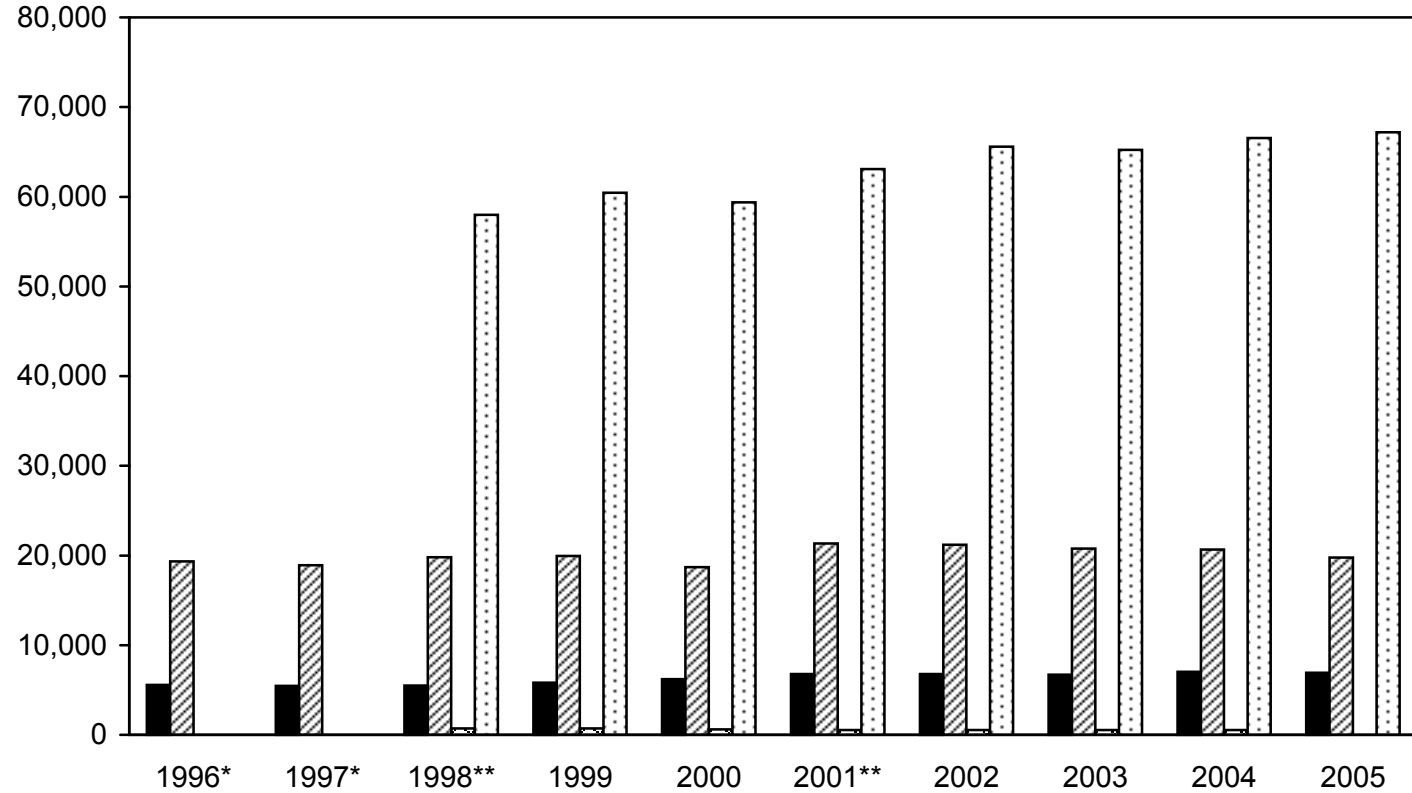
* From FY 1998 forward, data collection reflects fiscal year totals. Data for prior years reflect calendar year totals.

[km]td/program descrip/program descrip 2007/80-ocal child day care licensing div fy 05/10-28-2005

CHILD WELFARE LICENSING DIVISION

Total Number of Children in Care by Care Setting FY 1996 - FY 2005

Number of Children



| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Child Care Institution | 5,553 | 5,451 | 5,490 | 5,807 | 6,217 | 6,790 | 6,796 | 6,702 | 7,015 | 6,909 |
| Foster Care Placement | 19,324 | 18,900 | 19,798 | 19,941 | 18,702 | 21,322 | 21,210 | 20,772 | 20,672 | 19,770 |
| Court Operated Placement | 0 | 0 | 706 | 712 | 600 | 520 | 538 | 538 | 538 | N/A |
| Camps | 0 | 0 | 57,990 | 60,460 | 59,365 | 63,084 | 65,588 | 65,243 | 66,556 | 67,180 |
| Total | 24,877 | 24,351 | 83,984 | 86,920 | 84,884 | 91,716 | 94,132 | 93,255 | 94,781 | 93,859 |

Note: Child Placing agencies receive children for placement in private family homes for foster care and adoption.
A near record 93,859 children were in placements in FY 2005.

* No data was collected for Court Operated and Camp Programs from 1994 - 1997.

** From FY 1998 forward, data reflect fiscal year totals. Prior year data reflect calendar year totals.

[KM]td/program descrip/program descrip 2007/81-ocal child welfare licensing div fy 05.xls/10-28-2005

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|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|--|------------------|
| Department of Management and Budget | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION | | Fiscal Year 2007 |
| Department of | Appropriation Unit | Program | |
| Human Services | Adult and Family Services | Employment and Training Programs Overview | Page 1 of 3 |

PROGRAM STATEMENT

Family Independence Program recipients, unless temporarily deferred, are required to participate in Michigan Works! Agency (MWA) employment and training programs to increase their employability and find employment. Deferred FIP recipients and non-cash recipients of Child Care, Medicaid or Food Assistance may volunteer. The employment program components are:

- Work First
- Employment and Training Program for Food Assistance Recipients
- Direct Support Services (Including Employment Support Services and Family Support Services)
- Family Support Services
- Non-Cash Recipient Employment and Training Program

WORK FIRST is the employment program for Family Independence Program applicants and recipients administered by the Department of Labor and Economic Growth (DLEG) through local Michigan Works! Agencies (MWAs). FIP recipients are required to participate with the Work First program unless they are exempt by law. The goal of all Work First participation is FIP case closure due to self-sufficiency. MWAs will continue to serve **all** Work First participants until their FIP case is closed by DHS, or until they are referred back to DHS due to failure to participate or becoming deferred. DHS will refer to Work First every non-deferred mandatory participant except teen/minor parents attending GED or high school completion programs; those participating in a transitional housing program, Tribal Contractor or Refugee Contractor program, or Michigan Rehabilitation Services; and VISTA, Job Corps and AmeriCorps participants.

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING PROGRAM FOR FOOD ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS: The Employment and Training Program for Food Assistance recipients serves former Time-Limited Food Assistance-only recipients (TLFA) who are required to work or meet other requirements. The program is provided through the local Michigan Works! Agencies.

EMPLOYMENT SUPPORT SERVICES (ESS) are available from DHS and the MWA to support a FIP recipient's participation in employment and training activities. ESS are available from DHS or MWA for parents or caretaker relatives working at least 20 hours per week in families receiving Child Care, Food Assistance or Medicaid, to obtain, maintain or enhance employment, thereby eliminating the need to apply for FIP.

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| Human Services | Adult and Family Services | Employment and Training Programs Overview | Page 2 of 3 |

FAMILY SUPPORT SERVICES are available through DHS for FIP recipients who are participating in Work First or recipients who are deferred to prepare them for when their deferral ends. Family Support Services are also available to families receiving Child Care, Food Assistance or Medicaid, and the services are needed to maintain or enhance employment. These are services not available through the Work First program, such as counseling and classes in life skills which address family issues, that will help families to self-sufficiency.

NON-CASH RECIPIENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING PROGRAM: Adults or caretaker relatives in families receiving Child Care, Food Assistance or Medicaid are eligible for employment and training activities from the MWA.

FEDERAL PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

Participation Rates: Federal law requires that states receiving funding under the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families block grant (TANF) must meet work participation rates for the cash assistance caseload. States must achieve the following minimum work participation rates (as a percentage of the total cash assistance caseload):

| WORK PARTICIPATION RATES - UNADJUSTED | | | |
|--|-----|----------------------------|-----|
| All Families | | Two-Parent Families | |
| FY 1997 | 25% | FY 1997 | 75% |
| FY 1998 | 30% | FY 1998 | 75% |
| FY 1999 | 35% | FY 1999 + | 90% |
| FY 2000 | 40% | | |
| FY 2001 | 45% | | |
| FY 2002 + | 50% | | |

Adjusted Participation Rates: States are allowed to adjust work participation rates to take into account cash assistance caseload reductions that have occurred since 1995. Michigan's adjusted participation rate targets and achieved participation rates are shown below.

PARTICIPATION RATE TARGETS ADJUSTED FOR CASELOAD REDUCTIONS

| FISCAL YEAR | ADJUSTED PARTICIPATION RATE TARGETS | | ACHIEVED PARTICIPATION RATES | |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| | All Families | Two-Parent Families | All Families | Two-Parent Families |
| 1997 | 13.3% | 60.3% | 41.1% | 47.4% |
| 1998 | 5.2% | 38.4% | 49.2% | 63.9% |
| 1999 | 0.0% | 15.2% | 43.8% | 69.1% |
| 2000 | 0.0% | 4.0% | 36.4% | 61.7% |
| 2001 | 0.0% | 5.0% | 33.8% | 53.4% |
| 2002 | 0.0% | 4.6% | 28.9% | 46.5% |
| 2003 | 0.0%* | 6.0%* | 25.3% | 36.2% |
| 2004 | 0.0%* | 6.0%* | 24.5% | 35.7% |
| 2005 YTD | 0.0%* | 8.0%* | 22.7% | 29.1% |

* Estimate.

FIP recipients must work the following minimum number of hours a week (averaged over a month) to be counted toward meeting the work participation rate:

| ALL FAMILIES | | TWO-PARENT FAMILIES | |
|--------------|----------|---------------------|----------|
| FY 1997 | 20 hours | FY 1997 + | 35 hours |
| FY 1998 | 25 hours | | |
| FY 1999 | 25 hours | | |
| FY 2000 + | 30 hours | | |

The following program description explains the employment and training program and details participation by assistance groups.

[km]lee/Program Descrip 2007/82-84-emptrg.doc

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|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|--|------------------|
| Department of Management and Budget | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION | | Fiscal Year 2007 |
| Department of | Appropriation Unit | Program | |
| Human Services | Adult and Family Services | Employment and Training Programs Work First | Page 1 of 2 |

PROGRAM STATEMENT

Program Goals - Work First emphasizes employment. The goal is to test the labor market through placement in a job-seeking activity prior to any participation in employment and training programs.

Program Description - Adult Family Independence Program (FIP) recipients must participate in Work First unless they are specifically exempt by state law. (Those expected to work are required to participate up to 40 hours per week in employment and/or employment-related activities.) Work First focuses on employment. As part of this focus, Work First provides the following services:

- Overview of the basic skills and workplace competencies valued by employers
- Pre-employment and work maturity skills
- Resume writing
- Self marketing and learning how to target employment opportunities
- Effective October 1, 1999, Work First participants may combine work and school or participate in vocational education full time (up to 12 months) if the plan is approved by the Michigan Works! Agency, to satisfy the federal work requirement.

These services are provided by 25 Michigan Works! Agencies (MWAs). The MWAs are responsible for providing Work First services to every county in the State and will work with local Department of Human Services (DHS) offices in designing local service delivery strategies.

All FIP recipients who are working or expected to work are referred to Work First. This includes those who are meeting participation requirements by working up to 40 hours per week and those who are not. Through Work First, the following participants are referred to Michigan Works! Agencies:

- FIP applicants and recipients who are required to work and those meeting work requirements.
- Teen parents under 20 who have completed high school or its equivalent.
- Dependent children age 16 or over, not in school, and either not permitted to return or with no expectation of graduating before age 20.

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| Human Services | Adult and Family Services | Employment and Training Programs Work First | Page 2 of 2 |

Orientation: All FIP applicants are provided a general program orientation.

General orientation is conducted by DHS and the Michigan Works! Agency. The purpose of the general program orientation is to explain employment and training requirements, supportive services, and child support requirements with the expectation that applicants and recipients will become self-supporting.

Upon case opening the MWA will provide a detailed diversion of their program. After this step, Work First participants and persons meeting the federal work participation requirement engage in employment-related activities.

Program Administration - Work First is a collaborative effort between the Department of Labor and Economic Growth (DLEG) and the Michigan Department of Human Services, and is funded in the Department of Labor and Economic Growth.

SOURCES OF FINANCING

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Block Grant
State Funds

LEGAL BASE

- Social Security Act, as amended
- Act 280, as amended
- Public Act 147 of 2005 (FY 2006 DHS Appropriation Act)
- Administrative Rules R.400.3601 – R.400.3613
- Public Act 156 of 2005 (FY 2006 DLEG Appropriations Act)

PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS

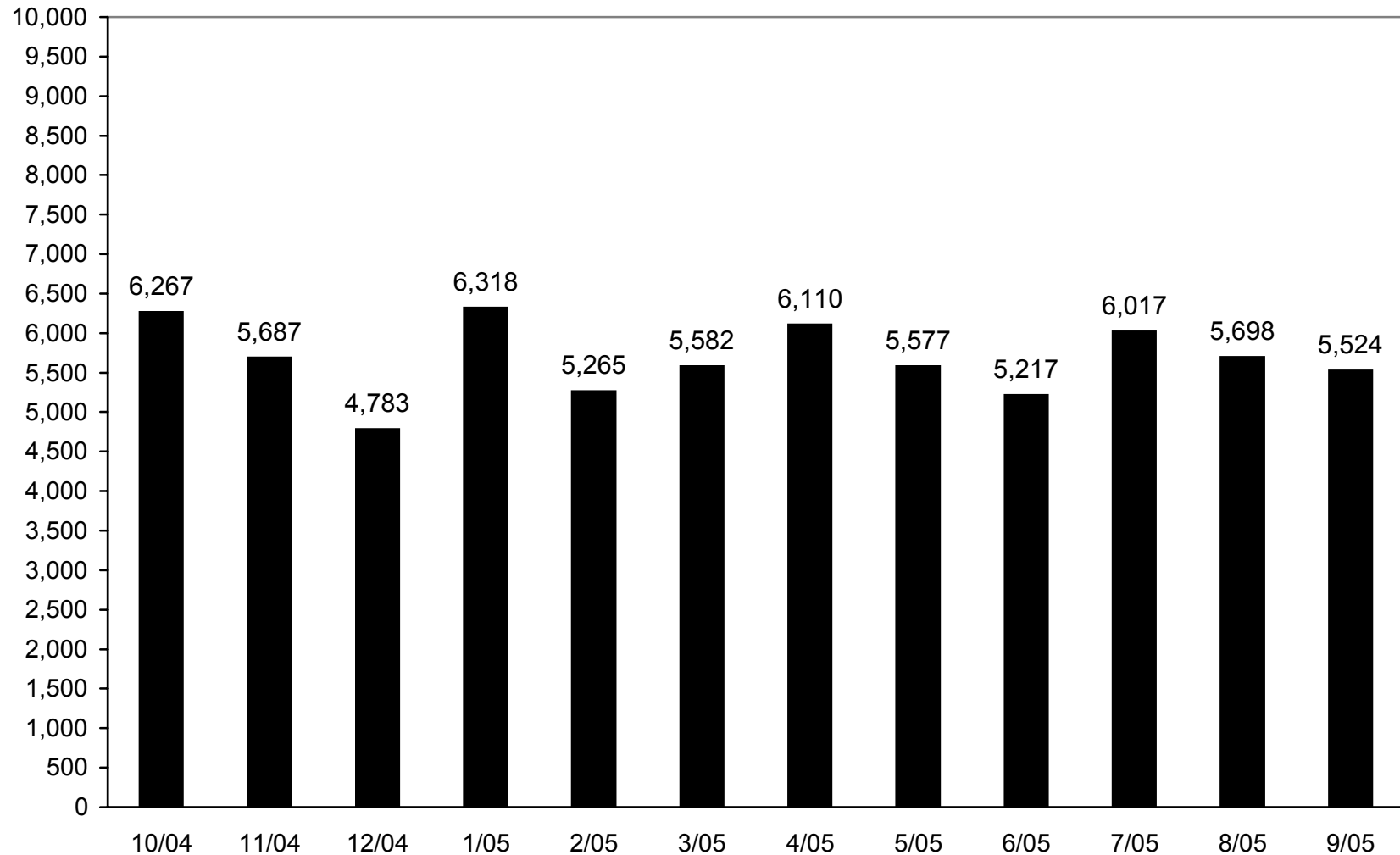
The Work First Program began October 1, 1994. Increasing caseloads resulted in greater numbers of Work First referrals and participants in FY 2005. See attached charts.

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WORK FIRST REFERRALS

Monthly Total

Number of Referrals



- The WORK FIRST program began October 1, 1994.

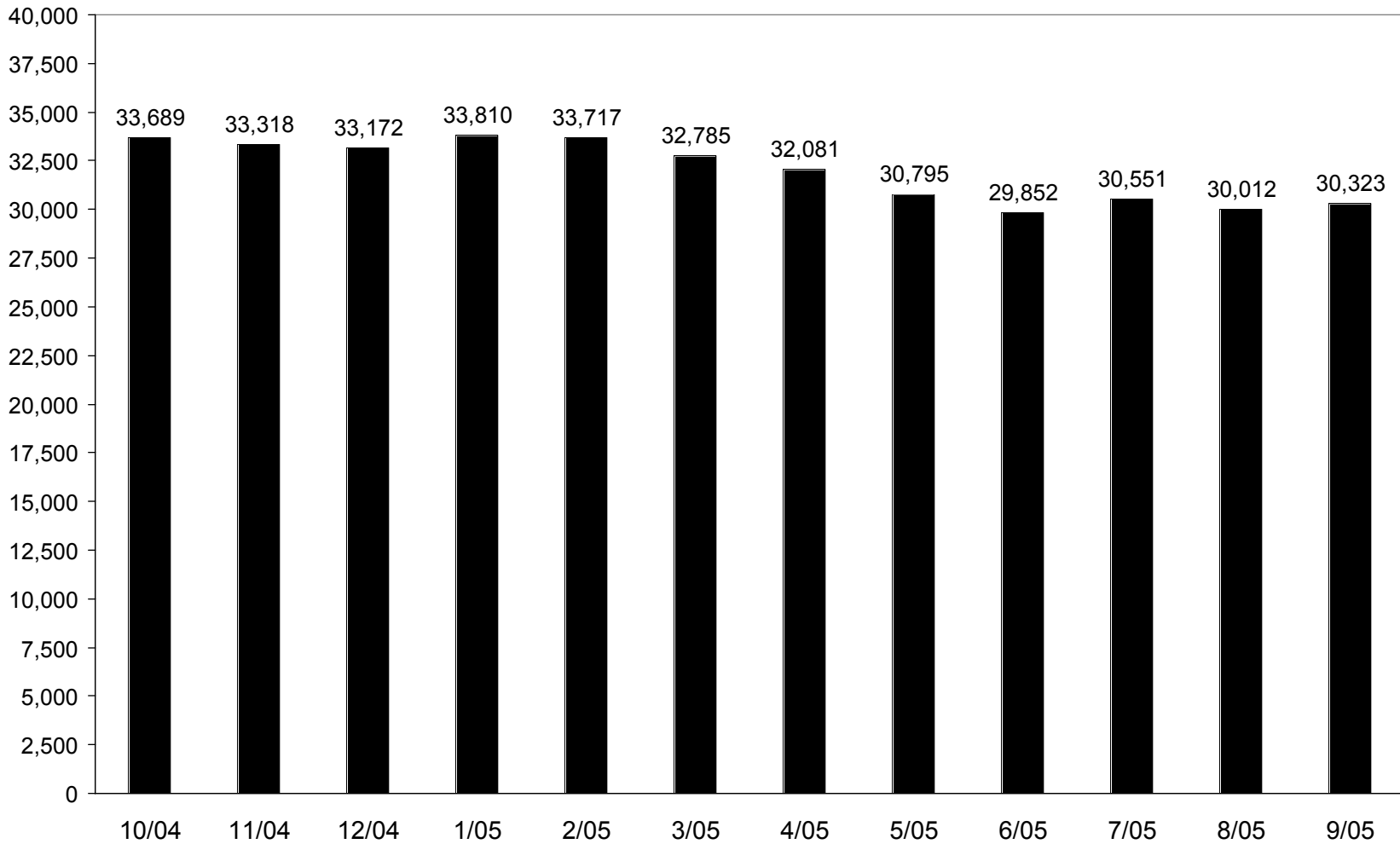
Data Source: RD-470.

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FIP RECIPIENTS WHO ARE ACTIVE WORK FIRST

Statewide Monthly Total

Number of Recipients



- The WORK FIRST program began October 1, 1994.

Data Source: RD-432.

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| Department of Management and Budget | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION | | Fiscal Year 2007 |
| Department of | Appropriation Unit | Program | |
| Human Services | Adult and Family Services | Employment and Training Programs Employment and Training Program for Food Assistance Recipients | Page 1 of 1 |

PROGRAM STATEMENT

Program Goals - The Employment and Training Program for Food Assistance applicants and recipients provides services to assist Food Assistance applicants and recipients in obtaining and maintaining employment.

Program Description – Michigan is currently under a waiver that exempts childless adults from the three-month time limit for food assistance. Therefore, all Food Assistance applicants and recipients are subject to the same employment and training requirements as other FAP recipients.

Food Assistance Applicants & Recipients — Food Assistance applicants and recipients are required to work or engage in employment related activities as assigned. They may also volunteer for an employment and training program component.

Orientation: Food Assistance recipients are not provided orientation, but one is available upon request.

*Note: Persons employed or self-employed an average of 30 hours or more per week over the benefit period **or** earning on average the federal minimum wage times 30 hours per week are not required to participate in any further employment-related activities. This includes migrant or seasonal farmworkers with an employer or crew chief contract/agreement to begin work within 30 days.*

SOURCES OF FINANCING

Food Stamp Employment and Training Funds

LEGAL BASE

- Food Stamp Act of 1977, as amended
- 7 CFR 273
- Public Act 147 of 2005 (FY 2006 DHS Appropriations Act)
- Public Act 156 of 2005 (FY 2006 DLEG Appropriations Act)

PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS

Information on the number of Food Assistance-only recipients served is not available.

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| Department of Management and Budget | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION | | Fiscal Year 2007 |
| Department of | Appropriation Unit | Program | |
| Human Services | Adult and Family Services | Employment and Training Programs Employment-Related Activities | Page 1 of 2 |

PROGRAM STATEMENT

Program Goals - The Department of Human Services encourages all applicants and recipients to engage in activities that lead to self-sufficiency.

Program Description - Adult Family Independence Program (FIP) recipients and Food Assistance-only recipients must participate in employment-related activities unless they are deferred. These activities are:

- Employment or self-employment at the applicable federal or state minimum wage for the required number of hours per week.
- Full-time elementary or high school attendance by a 16-19 year old FIP dependent child or a teen parent.
- Half-time school for Food Assistance-only clients.
- 20 hours per week of unsubsidized employment, plus 10 hours of classes for high school or GED completion, for FIP adults.
- 10 hours per week of unsubsidized employment, plus 10 hours of vocational or occupational training classes, plus 10 hours of study time, for FIP adults.
- 30 hours per week in condensed vocational education.
- Full-time internships, practicums and clinical experience.
- Participation in VISTA, Job Corps or AmeriCorps.
- Participation (20/30/35 hours per week) in a HUD or MSHDA transitional housing program.

Recipients served by Work First through Michigan Works! Agencies:

- Family Independence Program (FIP) recipients.
- Refugee Assistance Program (RAP) recipients not served by a refugee contractor.
- Teen parents who are not attending school full-time.

| Department of Management and Budget | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION | | Fiscal Year 2007 |
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| Department of | Appropriation Unit | Program | |
| Human Services | Adult and Family Services | Employment and Training Programs Employment-Related Activities | Page 2 of 2 |

Recipients served by DHS:

- FIP recipients not meeting work requirements and referred back to the Department of Human Services by the MWA for non-cooperation or refusing employment.
- Non-cash recipients of CDC, MA, FAP who are employed at least 20 hours/week (emergency employment support services only).
- Refugees in the U.S. less than 5 years or living in a county served by a refugee contractor.
Note: The refugee contractor provides employment services while the DHS provides employment support services.
- FIP recipients in transitional housing programs funded by HUD or MSHDA .
Note: These programs provide employment-related activities while the DHS provides employment support services.
- FIP Job Corps participants, VISTA volunteers or AmeriCorps participants.
- FIP dependent children age 16 or 17 who are full-time students or age 18 or 19 and full-time students expected to graduate before age 20.
- FIP teen parents attending school full-time or receiving teen parent contractor services.

SOURCES OF FINANCING

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Block Grant
Food Stamp Employment and Training Funds
Refugee Assistance Program

LEGAL BASE

- Social Security Act, as amended
- Act 280, as amended
- Public Act 147 of 2005 (FY 2006 DHS Appropriations Act)
- Administrative Rules R.400.3591 - R.400.3596
- Public Act 156 of 2005 (FY 2006 DLEG Appropriations Act)
- 45 CFR Part 400; 401

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| Department of Management and Budget | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION | | Fiscal Year 2007 |
| Department of | Appropriation Unit | Program | |
| Human Services | Adult and Family Services | Employment and Training Programs Employment Support Services | Page 1 of 1 |

PROGRAM STATEMENT

The Department of Human Services (DHS) assists families in overcoming obstacles to achieving financial independence. To achieve the goal of self-sufficiency, recipients may need employment support services. Services are provided through the MWA or DHS. These services include but are not limited to the following:

- Transportation assistance, including bus tickets, tokens, reimbursement for public transportation or authorization for auto repairs or purchase.
- Child care for orientation or a compliance test.
- Pre-employment and training medical exams.
- Moving expenses.
- Special clothing (examples: work boots, work gloves, hard hats, *etc.*).
- In addition, purchases may be made for:
 - Enhanced child care referrals.
 - One-time work-related expenses such as payment for license fees, purchase of professional tools, and business start-up expenses.
 - Other needs of employment.

SOURCES OF FINANCING

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Block Grant Funds
 Refugee Assistance Program
 Food Stamp Employment and Training Funds

LEGAL BASE

- Social Security Act, as amended
- 45 CFR Part 400.72; 401
- Act 280, as amended
- Public Act 147 of 2005 (FY 2006 DHS Appropriations Act)
- 7 CFR 273.7
- Public Act 156 of 2005 (FY 2006 DLEG Appropriations Act)

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| Department of Management and Budget | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION | | Fiscal Year 2007 |
| Department of | Appropriation Unit | Program | |
| Human Services | Adult and Family Services | Employment and Training Programs Family Support Services | Page 1 of 2 |

PROGRAM STATEMENT

Family Support Services (FSS) may be provided for FIP and Refugee Assistance Program recipients to address barriers to self-sufficiency not covered by ESS. FSS may also be provided to families receiving child care, food assistance or Medicaid if the parent or caretaker and the service is needed to maintain or enhance employment.

FSS may include but are not limited to:

- Classes, seminars and counseling:
 - Parenting, motivation, self-esteem, personal growth.
 - Nutrition, hygiene.
 - Time management, life management.
 - Conflict resolution.
 - Money management, consumer services, home budgeting.
- Other direct support services:
 - Haircuts, grooming services.
 - Tutoring, family mentoring (other than employment-related).
 - Household articles (*e.g.*, calendars, alarm clocks, booklets and other articles which support a family's goals) which may be given to recipients during home calls.
- Counseling Services:
 - Short-term crisis intervention counseling (domestic violence, divorce, stress reduction).
 - Debt and credit counseling.

Indirect FSS, which cannot be attributed to specific household members, may also be purchased. Some examples are:

- Household items to be loaned (*e.g.*, tools, carpet cleaners)
- Motivational items to be loaned (books, videos, cassettes)

SOURCES OF FINANCING

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Block Grant Funds
Refugee Assistance Program

| Department of Management and Budget | | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION | Fiscal Year 2007 |
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| Department of | Appropriation Unit | Program | |
| Human Services | Adult and Family Services | Employment and Training Programs Family Support Services | Page 2 of 2 |

LEGAL BASE

- Social Security Act, as amended
- 45 CFR Part 400; 401
- Act 82, as amended
- Public Act 147 of 2005 (FY 2006 DHS Appropriations Act)
- 7 CFR 273.7
- Public Act 156 of 2005 (FY 2006 DLEG Appropriations Act)

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| Department of Management and Budget | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION | | Fiscal Year 2007 |
| Department of | Appropriation Unit | Program | |
| Human Services | Adult and Family Services | Employment and Training Programs Personal Responsibility Plan and Family Contract | Page 1 of 1 |

PROGRAM STATEMENT

The Personal Responsibility Plan and Family Contract (PRPFC) is a two-part case-management tool completed by the FIP recipient and the Family Independence Specialist to mutually arrive at a plan which helps the family reach their goals for self-sufficiency. The plan outlines the family's goals, strengths, needs, options, and steps to reach their goals. It also highlights agency actions to support the family's goals, such as contacting other agencies, making referrals, and advocating for the family.

The following required activities are examples of ways FIP recipients may fulfill their PRPFC:

- Obtaining and retaining employment.
- Active participation in approved work activities, usually through the Work First Program.

Other activities may be necessary to aid the family's progress towards self-sufficiency. Examples include:

- Enrolling in school or training classes to improve employment skills.
- Parenting classes.
- Community service.
- School-related activities, such as Head Start participation, parent volunteer activities, parent-teacher conferences, *etc..*
- Children's health-related activities, such as prenatal care, infant's medical care, children's immunizations, *etc..*
- Other activities which meet the goals of the PRPFC.

SOURCES OF FINANCING

Federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families funds (TANF)
State Funds

LEGAL BASE

Public Act 280, as amended
Public Act 147 of 2005 (FY 2006 DHS Appropriations Act)

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| Department of Management and Budget | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION | | Fiscal Year 2007 |
| Department HUMAN SERVICES | Appropriation Unit Children's Services | Program Migrant Affairs | Page 1 of 2 |

PROGRAM STATEMENT

The Department of Human Services has been designated as the lead state agency responsible for the assessment, development and coordination of services for Michigan's 50,000 migrant agricultural farmworkers and their families. These responsibilities are accomplished through the Migrant Affairs program. The Migrant Affairs program provides a quick response, human services safety net through a DHS staff of over 70 seasonal and full-time bilingual (English/Spanish) workers. These staff/workers are housed in 24-counties. Some offices serve more than one county.

The Migrant Affairs program enhances the delivery of DHS services to migrants by:

1. Analyzing, recommending and advocating improvements in the department's program policies and procedures that impact migrants.
2. Coordinating the allocation, recruitment, testing, hiring and training of DHS bilingual (English/Spanish) migrant program seasonal and year-round staff.
3. Advocating for migrants.

The Migrant Affairs program facilitates statewide coordination of migrant services through the:

- **Michigan Interagency Migrant Services Committee.** This committee consists of representatives from major state and federal departments and private agencies providing services to migrants and seasonal farmworkers. The committee meets monthly to coordinate services, analyze data, identify and take appropriate action on unmet needs, and to formulate recommendations on migrant and seasonal farmworkers' issues.
- **Regional Migrant Resource Councils.** The Migrant Affairs program established a network of eleven councils. It is comprised of local representatives from public and private migrant service agencies, growers, farmworkers, church groups and concerned citizens who meet regularly to exchange program information, coordinate services and identify unmet needs.

CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

- Population (estimate): 50,000 farm workers and family members including extended families. Michigan has the 6th largest migrant worker population in the nation (behind California, Texas, Florida, Washington and North Carolina). The top five migrant population States in the U.S. are eligible to receive larger federal monetary designations for migrant programs and subsequently are subject to increased federal monitoring of migrant programs. Michigan has previously ranked among the top 5 states.

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| Department of Management and Budget | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION | | Fiscal Year 2007 |
| Department HUMAN SERVICES | Appropriation Unit Children's Services | Program Migrant Affairs | Page 2 of 2 |

- It is estimated that 70% of the migrant population is from Texas, 25% from Florida, and 5% from other states.
- The average length of stay in Michigan is six to eight months.
- Approximately 80% of Michigan's migrant population are of Mexican descent.
- The average family size is 3.5 persons.
- The average annual income for a family of four: \$7,500.
- The average adult education is completion of the 6th grade.
- The average child education is completion of the 9th grade.

SOURCES OF FINANCING

United States Department of Agriculture Food Stamp Act of 1977, as amended

Social Security Act Title XX (Child Care and Basic Social Services)

Social Security Act Title XIX (Medicaid Program)

Community Services Block Grant Program Act 1991, as amended

Title VI of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 – PL 97-35 (as amended by the Coats Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1998 – PL 105-285)

LEGAL BASE

Social Security Act, as amended

Public Act 147 of 2005 (FY 2006 DHS Appropriations Act).

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| Department of Management and Budget | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION | | Fiscal Year 2007 |
| Department of Human Services | Appropriation Unit Childrens Services | Program Native American Affairs | Page 1 of 2 |

PROGRAM STATEMENT

The unique political relationship ascribed to Native American Tribes by the federal government has had significant impact on the State of Michigan. This program has the mission to encourage, support, protect and strengthen Native American children and families in their journey through the provision of services that respect heritage, honor tradition and encourage community. Progress is continuously being made to fulfill this mission through working partnerships with entities that are external to the department in addition to the delivery of a broad range of services to Michigan's Native American population.

Partnerships have been created between the Office of Native American Affairs and the 12 federally recognized Tribes in Michigan, Michigan's state historic tribes, Indian organizations, the federal government and other community and state organizations. Additional responsibilities of this program are, but are not limited to:

- Policy and program development.
- Resource coordination.
- Advocacy.
- Training and technical assistance.
- Coordination of efforts to ensure implementation of applicable state and federal laws, including the federal Indian Child Welfare Act, pertaining to Native Americans.

Service Elements include:

- Native American Affairs (NAA), located in the Department of Human Services, Central office
- Indian Outreach Workers (IOWs), twelve workers located in county offices across the state

SOURCES OF FINANCING

Title XX Social Services Block Grant

LEGAL BASE

1. Public Law 95-608 (Federal law) Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978

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| Department of Management and Budget | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION | | Fiscal Year 2007 |
| Department of Human Services | Appropriation Unit Childrens Services | Program Native American Affairs | Page 2 of 2 |

2. Public Law 101-630 (Federal law) Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Protection Act
3. Michigan Juvenile Court Rules (MJCR) – Subchapter 3.980
4. The program serves as the avenue to comply with federal and state requirements for consultation with American Indian Tribes regarding all state plans, programs, legislative changes, and policy changes that impact North American Indian children and families per the 1994 amendments of the Social Security Act and Governor Granholm's Executive Directive 2004-5.

PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS

From January 1, 2005 to July 31, 2005 there were 4,770 Food Assistance Program recipients; 953 Family Independence Program recipients; 7,254 Medical Assistance recipients; 166 Child Abuse/Neglect cases; 57 Juvenile Justice cases.

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| Department of Management and Budget | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION | | Fiscal Year 2007 |
| Department of | Appropriation Unit | Program | |
| Human Services | Adult & Family Services | Michigan Domestic Violence Prevention and Treatment Board | Page 1 of 4 |

PROGRAM STATEMENT

The Mission statement of the Michigan Domestic Violence Treatment and Prevention Board is:

To lead statewide efforts to eliminate domestic and sexual violence in Michigan

The goals of the Domestic Violence Prevention and Treatment Board are to:

- Contract for the provision of emergency shelter and related services (counseling, information and referral, and advocacy) to victims of domestic violence and their children.
- Contract for the provision of Rape Prevention and Services (counseling, advocacy, public awareness, emergency intervention services) to victims of sexual assault, their family members and/or their significant others.
- Contract for the provision of Transitional Supportive Housing and supportive services (transitional housing, counseling, transportation, financial/specific assistance, employment services, health care, and client development seminars).
- Educate service providers and other professionals on the prevention and treatment of domestic and sexual violence.
- Improve the response of the criminal justice, legal, medical, mental health and social welfare systems to the crimes of domestic and sexual violence.
- Ensure that safety, confidentiality and justice are provided to victims of domestic and sexual violence.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

To achieve these goals the enabling legislation mandates the Domestic Violence Prevention and Treatment Board to:

- Provide funding to community-based agencies for domestic violence prevention and treatment.
- Develop standards for operation of victim service programs.
- Provide technical assistance to service providers.
- Conduct research to identify means of domestic violence prevention and treatment.
- Assist the state police in setting up a reporting system for law enforcement agencies.
- Carry out educational efforts targeted to both the public and relevant professionals.
- Advocate for policies and procedures that will improve the treatment of domestic violence victims.
- Advise the legislature and governor.

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| Department of Management and Budget | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION | | Fiscal Year 2007 |
| Department of | Appropriation Unit | Program | |
| Human Services | Adult & Family Services | Michigan Domestic Violence Prevention and Treatment Board | Page 2 of 4 |

SERVICES PROVIDED

Comprehensive Domestic Violence Services

The following services are provided under contracts with 44 nonprofit domestic violence programs: emergency shelter; emergency intervention (24-hour crisis lines and emergency response services); supportive counseling (individual and group); community education and prevention services; personal and support advocacy with health care, criminal justice systems, housing location, financial assistance, transportation and child care; and children's services.

STOP Violence Against Women Grant

The Federal STOP Violence Against Women Grant for FY 2006 will provide \$3.4 million to local collaborative projects to improve victim services and the criminal justice response to violent crimes against women. Local projects address domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking throughout the state including specialized Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner programs.

These funds also support the development of statewide policies, protocols, and training in collaboration with state agencies and statewide organizations.

Rape Prevention and Services Program

The MDVPTB currently funds 29 non-profit sexual assault programs under the Rape Prevention and Services programs to provide comprehensive services to sexual assault survivors.

Transitional Supportive Housing Projects

The MDVPTB currently funds 20 non-profit Domestic Violence programs under the Transitional Supportive Housing program to provide for safe transitional supportive housing for up to 24 months.

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| Department of Management and Budget | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION | | Fiscal Year 2007 |
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| Human Services | Adult & Family Services | Michigan Domestic Violence Prevention and Treatment Board | Page 3 of 4 |

POPULATION DESCRIPTION (2004 is not available yet)

Michigan State Police indicates that 49,402 domestic violence victims and 4,272 rape victims were reported to the Michigan Uniform Crime Report Program in 2003. Data on this group includes:

| DOMESTIC VIOLENCE | | | | SEXUAL ASSAULT | | | |
|--------------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|
| Age of Victim | | Race of Victim | | Age of Victim | | Race of Victim | |
| 19 Or Under | 10.4% | White | 63.2% | 19 Or Under | 74.5% | White | 82.8% |
| 20 – 29 | 34.2% | Black | 32.4% | 20 – 29 | 13.4% | Black | 13.0% |
| 30 – 39 | 29.4% | Other/Unknown | 4.4% | 30 – 39 | 5.8% | Other/Unknown | 4.2% |
| 40+ | 26.0% | | | 40+/unknown | 6.3% | | |

SOURCES OF FINANCING

- State funds
- Federal Family Violence Prevention and Services Act Grant
- Violence Against Women Act – STOP Violence Against Women Grant
- Violence Against Women Act – Rural Domestic Violence and Child Victimization Enforcement Grant
- Temporary Assistance to Needy Families Block Grant
- Violence Against Women Act – Centers for Disease Control
- Violence Against Women Act – Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies
- Violence Against Women Act of 2000 – Safe Havens/Supervised Visitation

LEGAL BASE

- Michigan Domestic Violence Prevention and Treatment Board was established within DHS in 1978 (P.A. 389)
- Seven-member multi-disciplinary board is appointed by the governor
- Federal Family Violence Prevention and Services Act 42 USC 10401 *et. seq.*
- Violence Against Women Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-386)
- Public Act 147 of 2005 (FY 2006 DHS Appropriations Act)

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| Department of Management and Budget | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION | | Fiscal Year 2007 |
| Department of | Appropriation Unit | Program | |
| Human Services | Adult & Family Services | Michigan Domestic Violence Prevention and Treatment Board | Page 4 of 4 |

PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS

Domestic Violence

All 83 counties receive services from 44 nonprofit domestic violence programs. The following figures are from FY 2004:

| | | |
|--------------------|---------|---|
| Number Served: | 13,132 | Residential adults and children |
| | 29,016 | Non-residential adults |
| Services Provided: | 225,115 | Nights of shelter |
| | 80,653 | Crisis calls answered includes information and referral calls |

Rape Prevention and Services

57 counties receive services from 29 nonprofit sexual assault programs. The following figures are from FY 2004:

| | | |
|--------------------|--------|---|
| Number Served: | 8,156 | Adults and children ages 12 and up |
| Services Provided: | 17,571 | Hours of individual counseling |
| | 8,229 | Crisis calls answered includes information and referral calls |

Transitional Supportive Housing

39 counties receive services from 20 nonprofit domestic violence or transitional housing programs. The following figures are from FY 2004:

| | | |
|--------------------|---------|---------------------|
| Number Served: | 1,955 | Adults and children |
| Services Provided: | 254,470 | Nights of shelter |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|
| Department of Management and Budget | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION | | Fiscal Year 2007 |
| Department | Appropriation Unit | Program | |
| Human Services | Local Office Staff and Operations | Adult Protective Services | Page 1 of 2 |

PROGRAM STATEMENT

Adult Protective Services (APS) provides protection to vulnerable adults (18 years or older) who are at risk of harm due to the presence or threat of abuse, neglect or exploitation. Referrals to APS can be made by anyone. The identity of the reporting person is kept confidential. The following individuals are required to report suspected abuse, neglect, or exploitation of adults:

1. Those employed, licensed, registered or certified to provide the following services (including agency employees who provide these services):
 - Health care
 - Education services
 - Social welfare services
 - Mental health services
 - Other human services (Includes: homes for the aged, and adult foster care homes)
2. Law enforcement officers.
3. Employees of the county medical examiner.

(Note: Alleged Abuse or Harm by nursing home staff is reported to the Department of Community Health.)

Based on definitions in law, referrals are screened to determine if there is sufficient justification to warrant assignment for investigation. Justification exists if:

The alleged victim is an adult at risk of harm from abuse, neglect, or exploitation, and there is reasonable belief that the alleged victim is vulnerable and in need of protective services. Vulnerability is defined as a condition in which an adult is unable to protect himself or herself from abuse, neglect, or exploitation because of a mental or physical impairment or because of advanced age.

SOURCES OF FINANCING

Social Security Act Title XX
State Funds

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|
| Department of Management and Budget | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION | | Fiscal Year 2007 |
| Department | Appropriation Unit | Program | |
| Human Services | Local Office Staff and Operations | Adult Protective Services | Page 2 of 2 |

LEGAL BASE

Public Act 280, as amended

Public Act 222 of 2002

Public Act 147 of 2005 (FY 2006 DHS Appropriations Act)

PROGRAM AND CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

- 69% of adult mistreatment victims are over the age of 60.
- 60% of victims of adult mistreatment are females. Neglect is more frequent among female victims while self-neglect is more frequent among male victims.
- When the perpetrator is a spouse, abuse is the most frequently occurring form of mistreatment. When the perpetrator is an adult child, neglect is the most likely form of mistreatment.
- Health care providers, social welfare workers and concerned citizens account for 44% of referrals. Physicians and educators account for fewer than two percent of referrals. 25% of referrals are anonymous.

PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS

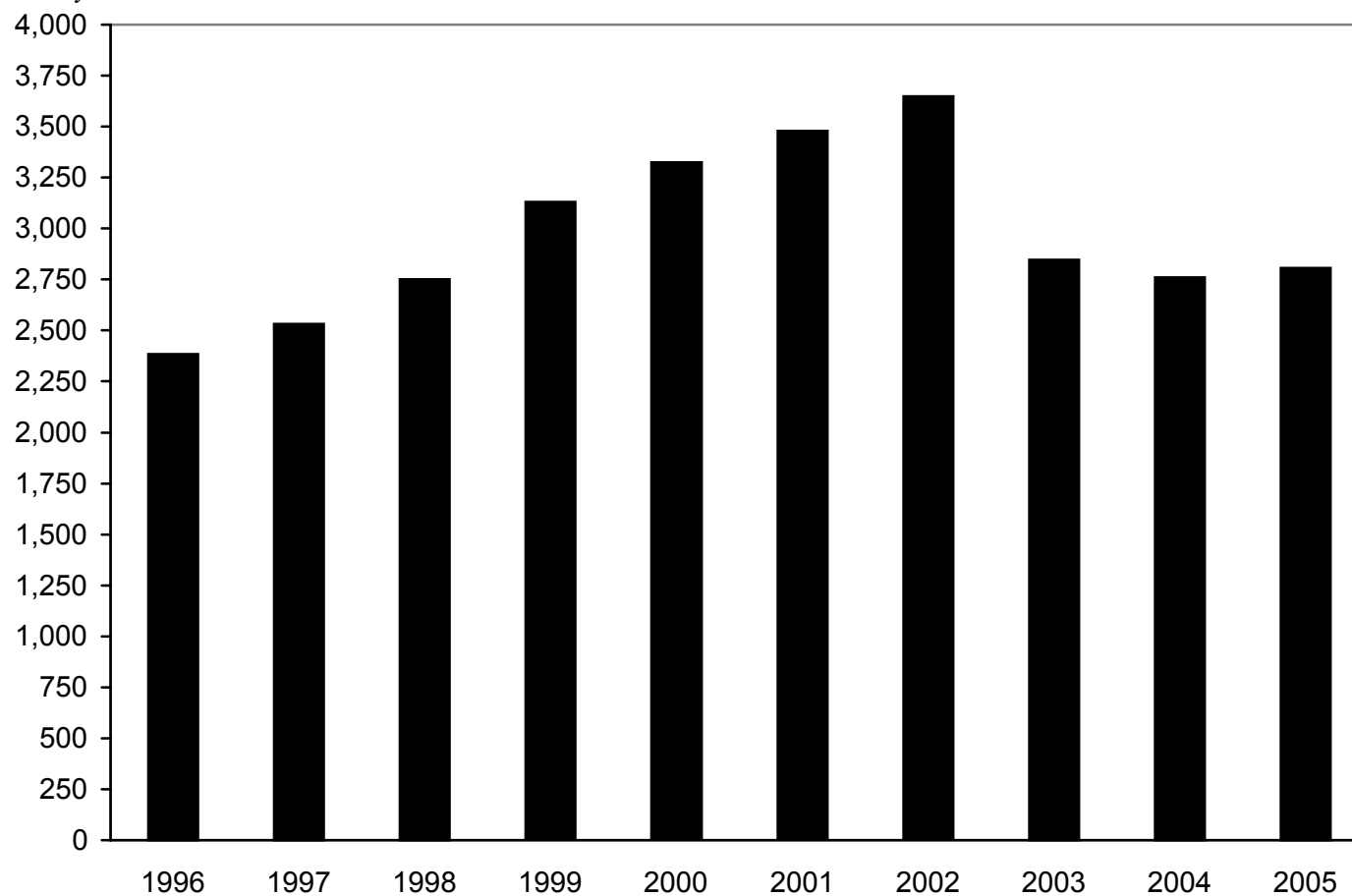
The Adult Protective Services Program provided services to a growing number of cases. Over 14,441 APS referrals were received in Calendar Year 2005. As reflected in the attachment on the following page, the APS average monthly caseload increased 60% (1,370 cases) between FY 1996 and FY 2005. The FY 2005 average monthly caseload was 2,805.

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ADULT PROTECTIVE SERVICES CASELOAD TRENDS

FY 1996 - FY 2005

Average Monthly Caseload



| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Average Monthly Caseload | 2,383 | 2,532 | 2,750 | 3,131 | 3,324 | 3,478 | 3,647 | 2,848 | 2,760 | 2,805 |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

- The APS caseload steadily increased from FY 1996 -2005. The caseload decrease from FY 2002 to FY 2003 reflects case reviews that resulted in the closure of over 800 inactive cases.

| | | | |
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| Department of Management and Budget | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION | | Fiscal Year 2007 |
| Department | Appropriation Unit | Program | |
| Human Services | Local Office Staff and Operations | Home Help Services | Page 1 of 2 |

PROGRAM STATEMENT

The goal of the Home Help Services program is to prevent and reduce inappropriate institutional care by maintaining or restoring independent living for aged, blind, and disabled individuals that have functional limitations. The program provides services to all eligible individuals in a manner that promotes independent functioning while accommodating the client's changing needs, capabilities and choice. The Home Help Services program is part of Michigan's overall strategy to increase community-based alternatives. Home Help program services reduce dependence on institutional care settings such as Adult Foster Care and nursing homes.

Home Help services enable functionally limited individuals to live independently and receive care in the least restrictive setting. A physician must certify the need for these activities/services. Services are non-specialized personal care activities provided to Supplemental Security Income/Medicaid recipients who meet Home Help program eligibility requirements.

Executive Order 97-5, signed on March 21, 1997, transferred the policy and financial management functions related to Home Help Services and Physical Disability Services to the Department of Community Health. The transfer was part of the overall Medicaid restructuring initiative and the movement to managed care. The executive order was effective on May 19, 1997 and, since FY 1998, this program has been funded in the Department of Community Health (DCH) budget.

The Department of Human Services remains responsible for the delivery of in-home personal care services through a network of local office Adult Services staff. DHS continues to determine eligibility, assess the need for personal care, and process payments to providers. The Home Help Services program is administered through a partnership between DCH and DHS.

| AGE OF HOME HELP RECIPIENTS (Average Age Distribution) | |
|---|----------------|
| AGE | PERCENT |
| 0-20 | 1.9% |
| 21-30 | 8.5% |
| 31-40 | 11.8% |
| 41-50 | 18.6% |
| 51-60 | 19.1% |
| 61-64 | 7.1% |
| 65-74 | 15.2% |
| 75-84 | 12.6% |
| 85-94 | 4.5% |
| 95-104 | 0.6% |
| 105+ | 0.0% |
| TOTAL | 100% |

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| Department of Management and Budget | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION | | Fiscal Year 2007 |
| Department | Appropriation Unit | Program | |
| Human Services | Local Office Staff and Operations | Home Help Services | Page 2 of 2 |

Individuals and some private or public agencies provide Home Help services. Personal care services eligible for funding include:

Activities of Daily Living (ADL)

- Eating
- Toileting
- Bathing
- Dressing
- Grooming
- Transferring
- Mobility Assistance

Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADL)

- Taking Medication
- Meal Preparation/Cleanup
- Shopping/Errands
- Laundry
- Housework

SOURCES OF FINANCING

Home Help services are funded through Title XIX (Medicaid) and state funds. The federal Medicaid program participates in the cost of direct service payments and the cost of case management services provided by DHS Adult Services Workers at the federal match rate, which for FY 2006 is 43.41% state and 56.59% federal.

LEGAL BASE

Public Act 280, Section 400.6 and 400.10
Title XIX of the Social Security Act
400.1101 through 400.110 (Administrative Rules)
FY 2006 DCH Appropriations Act

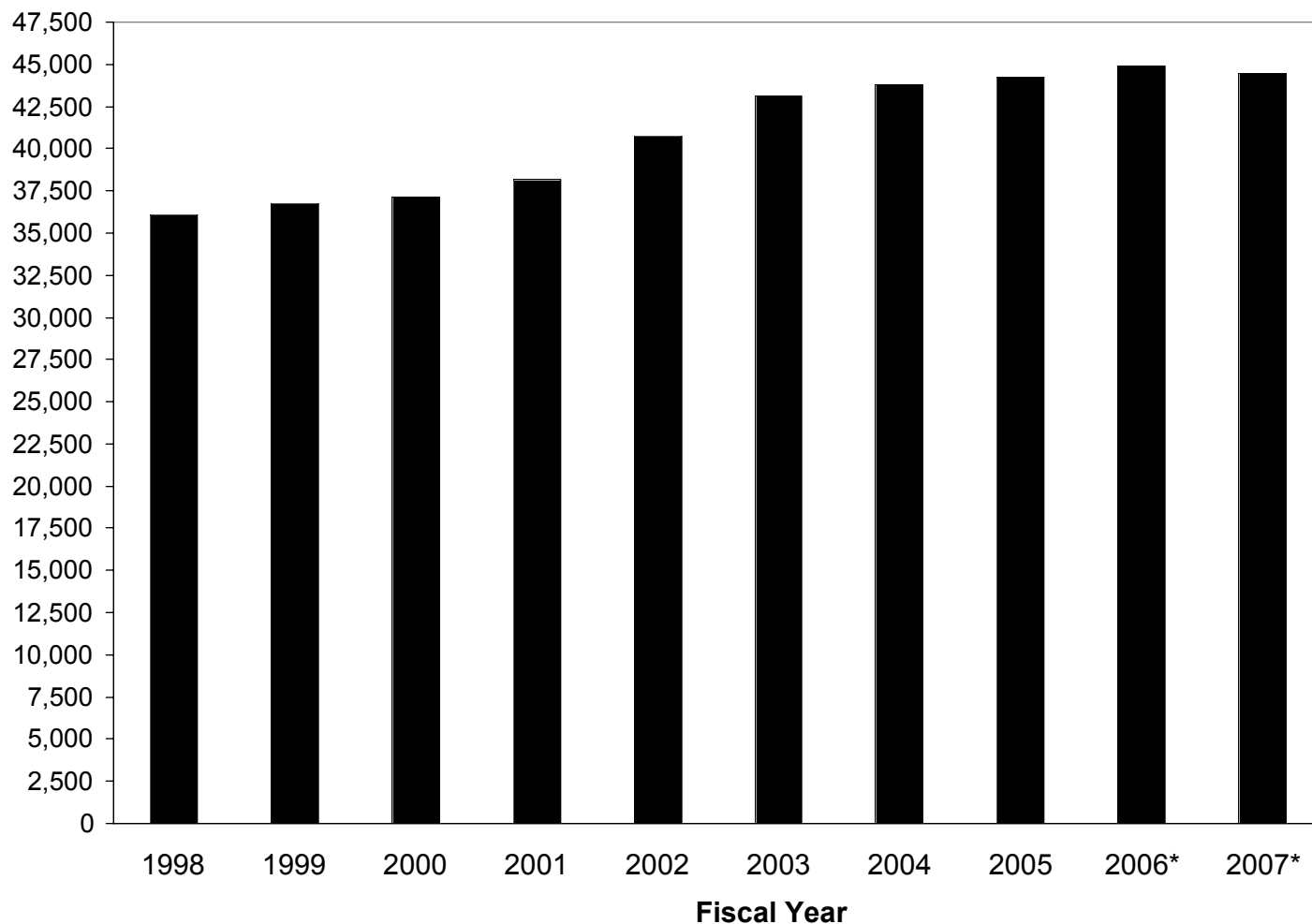
PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS

The Home Help Services Program, as shown by recent caseload increases, serves a rapidly increasing number of elderly and disabled adults in the least restrictive care setting. The attached chart summarizes recent Home Help Services caseload activity. A customer satisfaction survey conducted by DHS in FY 2000 determined that 97.9% of customers were either “very” or “somewhat” satisfied with the services they received.

HOME HELP CASELOAD

FY 1998 - FY 2007

Caseload



| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Average Monthly Caseload | 36,088 | 36,758 | 37,127 | 38,197 | 40,800 | 43,100 | 43,774 | 44,279 | 44,900 | 44,500 |
|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|

- The Home Help caseload has steadily increased since 1995. Recent ad-hoc reporting suggests that actual caseload totals may be closer to 55,000. Work to serve this client base is being completed by fewer and fewer Adult Workers (year-over-year).

* *Budget and Policy Analysis Division projections.*

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| Department of Management and Budget | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION | | Fiscal Year 2007 |
| Department | Appropriation Unit | Program | |
| Human Services | Local Office Staff and Operations | Adult Community Placement | Page 1 of 2 |

PROGRAM STATEMENT

Program Goal

The goal of the Adult Community Placement (ACP) program is to provide services that assist in achieving the least restrictive community based care settings for adults who require care in licensed community placement: Adult Foster Care (AFC facilities), homes for the aged (HA), or nursing care facilities. ACP works to maximize independence and self-determination for program recipients by assisting in maintaining connections with family, other community members and community activities.

Program Description/Eligibility Factors

The ACP Program provides pre-placement services and assistance with placement for adults who need care in licensed community placement settings (adult foster care facilities, homes for the aged, and nursing care facilities). Post-placement/follow-up services are also provided, as are transitional services for individuals relocated when nursing homes close.

DHS Adult Services Workers provide program services to adults 18 or older who are elderly, frail, physically handicapped, emotionally impaired, or mentally ill. Most clients are Medicaid eligible and receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI).

Specific ACP Program services include: case management, counseling, education and training, health related services, information and referral, money management, pre-placement services, post-placement services and protection.

SOURCES OF FINANCING

State Funds

Title XIX of the Social Security Act

LEGAL BASE

Act 218, Public Acts of 1979 (AFC Licensing and Administrative Rules)

Title XIX of the Social Security Act

42 CFR 440.170(f)

Public Act 147 of 2005 (FY 2006 DHS Appropriations Act)

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| Department of Management and Budget | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION | | Fiscal Year 2007 |
| Department | Appropriation Unit | Program | |
| Human Services | Local Office Staff and Operations | Adult Community Placement | Page 2 of 2 |

PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS

The monthly average number of ACP adults in FY 2005 was 5,208. Note: ACP caseload levels are judged to have decreased (year-over-year) due to a payment disparity between the combined SSI and Medicaid Supplemental rates (\$890.88 per month), and relatively higher private care rates that typically start at \$1,200 a month. The payment disparity therefore provides a provider incentive to offer placements to private pay families/individuals.

DHS compiled survey data for FY 2000 indicate the following:

- Quality of Care: 96% of AFC residents report being satisfied with their home and the quality of care provided.
- Safety: 97% of AFC residents report feeling safe in their AFC environment.
- Family Contacts: 85% of AFC residents report being routinely visited by family and friends.
- Activities: 88% of AFC residents attend activities outside of their AFC homes.

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|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| Department of Management and Budget | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION | | Fiscal Year 2007 |
| Department | Appropriation Unit | Program | |
| Human Services | Child and Family Services | HIV/AIDS Support Services | Page 1 of 1 |

PROGRAM STATEMENT

The Michigan Department of Human Services **HIV/AIDS Support Services Unit** provides information and advocacy for anyone in Michigan infected by HIV. The **Insurance Assistance Program** was created to assist persons who are HIV positive to retain or keep their previous private health insurance benefits. Paying insurance premiums for high cost medical client's results in significant savings in Medicaid and in the **State Drug Assistance Program** (administered by the Michigan Department of Community Health).

HIV/AIDS Services Coordinator:

- Provided client advocacy for over 8,200 individuals.
- Provides workshops and service worker training, including: 1) accessing DHS public assistance benefits; 2) accessing Social Security Administration program benefits, and 3) benefits available through community agencies and other community resources.
- Provided resources Include:
 - Annual benefit information summaries for medicaid and medicare clients
 - Client manuals and resource guides.

Insurance Assistance Program Coordinator:

- Administers the statewide Insurance Assistance Program, and the Insurance Assistance Program-Plus. Note: Clients must have a private health insurance policy. Policies are generally offered through: 1) Employer COBRA plans; 2) Individual policies, and/or 3) Medicare Supplemental Plans.

SOURCE OF FINANCING

Insurance Assistance Program – State Medicaid Offset Funds
Title II Ryan White HIV Federal Funding

LEGAL BASE

Public Act 147 of 2005 (FY 2006 DHS Appropriations Act)

PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS

- HIV/AIDS Services Coordinator Contacts (FY 2000 - FY 2005): 2,809 (FY 2000); 2,842 (FY 2001); 2,817 (FY 2002); 2,956 (FY 2003); 3,399 (FY 2004); 3,350 (FY 2005).
- Insurance Assistance Program Coordinator (Clients Served, FY 1999 – FY 2005): 225 (FY 1999); 213 (FY 2000); 309 (FY 2001); 363 (FY 2002); 410 (FY 2003); 389 (FY 2004); 420 (2005).

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| Department of Management and Budget | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION | | Fiscal Year 2007 |
| Department HUMAN SERVICES | Appropriation Unit Local Office Staff and Operations | Program Community Resource Program | Page 1 of 1 |

PROGRAM STATEMENT

The Community Resource Program offers numerous services and locally customized programs to meet the community needs with the assistance of volunteers and local donations. The Community Resource Program responds to the unique and changing needs of DHS staff, recipients, and community partners. The mission of the Community Resources Program is to connect volunteers, donations, and other community resources to support independence and well being for public assistance recipients and other DHS clients.

Services provided by volunteers included transportation, socialization, tutoring, child care, case aides, and clerical support. Volunteers are able to learn new skills, become involved in the community, help others, and may receive reimbursement for mileage and meals.

SOURCE OF FINANCING

State Funding
Federal Funding (Title XX)

LEGAL BASE

Public Act 147 of 2005 (FY 2006 DHS Appropriations Act)

PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS (Most recent available data):

- In Fiscal Year 2004, more than 18,200 volunteers provided 558,000 hours of services to public assistance recipients and other DHS clients.
- In Fiscal Year 2004, individuals donated more than \$10 million worth of volunteer hours of services. Note: This is based on the independent sector threshold applied nationally in the field of volunteerism.
- In Fiscal Year 2004, \$4.6 million was contributed in food, money, holiday gifts, furniture appliances, household goods, camperships for children and other items to meet the special needs of public assistance recipients and other DHS clients.

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|------------------|
| Department of Management and Budget | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION | | Fiscal Year 2007 |
| Department HUMAN SERVICES | Appropriation Unit Community Action and Economic Opportunity | Program Community Services Block Grant | Page 1 of 3 |

PROGRAM STATEMENT

Program Goal – The goals of the Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) program are to assist low-income individuals and families to achieve self-sufficiency and to address the causes of poverty. The target population includes individuals and families with income at or below 125% of the poverty level.

Program Description – Michigan's CSBG allotment is used at the local level in combination with a variety of funding sources to support programs such as USDA commodity food distribution, Head Start, housing, job training, school readiness/pre-school programs and other programs targeted to low-income individuals and families.

CSBG grantees include 30 Community Action Agencies (CAAs) serving all 83 counties.

| <i>Agency</i> | <i>County(ies) or City Served</i> |
|---|------------------------------------|
| Alger-Marquette Community Action Board | Alger, Marquette |
| Allegan County Resource Development Committee, Inc. | Allegan |
| Area Community Services Employment and Training Council..... | Kent |
| Baraga-Houghton-Keweenaw Community Action Agency, Inc. | Baraga, Houghton, Keweenaw |
| Capital Area Community Services, Inc. | Clinton, Eaton, Ingham, Shiawassee |
| City of Detroit, Department of Human Services..... | City of Detroit |
| Chippewa-Luce-Mackinac Community Action and Human Resources Authority, Inc. | Chippewa, Luce, Mackinac |
| Community Action Agency of South Central Michigan..... | Barry, Branch, Calhoun, St. Joseph |
| Community Action Agency | Hillsdale, Jackson, Lenawee |
| Dickinson-Iron Community Services Agency | Dickinson, Iron |
| Economic Opportunity Committee of St. Clair | St. Clair |
| EightCAP, Inc..... | Gratiot, Ionia, Isabella, Montcalm |
| Five CAP, Inc. | Lake, Manistee, Mason, Newaygo |
| Genesee County Community Action Community Action Resource Department | Genesee |
| Gogebic-Ontonagon Community Action Agency | Gogebic, Ontonagon |
| Human Development Commission | Huron, Lapeer, Sanilac, Tuscola |
| Kalamazoo County Human Services Department..... | Kalamazoo |

| | | | |
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| Department of Management and Budget | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION | | Fiscal Year 2007 |
| Department HUMAN SERVICES | Appropriation Unit Community Action and Economic Opportunity | Program Community Services Block Grant | Page 2 of 3 |

| <i>Agency</i> | <i>County(ies) or City Served</i> |
|---|--|
| Macomb County Community Services Agency | Macomb |
| Menominee-Delta-Schoolcraft Community Action Agency and Human Resource Authority | Delta, Menominee, Schoolcraft |
| Mid-Michigan Community Action Agency, Inc. | Bay, Clare, Gladwin, Mecosta, Midland, Oscoda |
| Monroe County Opportunity Program | Monroe |
| Muskegon-Oceana Community Action Against Poverty, Inc. | Muskegon, Oceana |
| Northeast Michigan Community Service Agency | Alcona, Alpena, Arenac, Cheboygan, Crawford, Iosco, Montmorency, Ogemaw, Oscoda, Otsego, Presque Isle |
| Northwest Michigan Human Services Agency..... | Antrim, Benzie, Charlevoix, Emmet, Grand Traverse, Kalkaska, Leelanau, Missaukee, Roscommon, Wexford |
| Oakland Livingston Human Services Agency..... | Livingston, Oakland |
| Ottawa County Community Action Agency | Ottawa |
| Saginaw County Community Action Committee, Inc. | Saginaw |
| Southwest Michigan Community Action Agency | Berrien, Cass, Van Buren |
| Washtenaw County Human Services Department..... | Washtenaw |
| Wayne Metropolitan Community Action Agency | County of Wayne, excluding City of Detroit |

Services and activities by the CAAs are designed to attain meaningful education and employment opportunities, adequate housing and living environments, emergency assistance, participation in community affairs and the removal of obstacles that impede self-sufficiency. CAAs develop service plans outlining activities under one or more of the following nine major program categories: employment, education, income management, housing, emergency services, nutrition, linkages with other programs, health and self-sufficiency.

SOURCES OF FINANCING

Federal Community Services Block Grant funds.

| Department of Management and Budget | | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION | Fiscal Year 2007 |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|------------------|
| Department HUMAN SERVICES | Appropriation Unit Community Action and Economic Opportunity | Program Community Services Block Grant | Page 3 of 3 |

LEGAL BASE

Community Services Block Grant Act of 1981 (Public Law 97-35), as amended.
Public Act 147 of 2005 (FY 2006 DHS Appropriations Act)

PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS

Estimated expenditures for FY 2004 CSBG services were:

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| Employment..... | \$1,812,211 |
| Education..... | 1,351,390 |
| Income Management..... | 2,166,398 |
| Housing..... | 2,594,773 |
| Emergency Services..... | 5,773,245 |
| Nutrition | 4,790,547 |
| Linkages with other programs..... | 3,759,801 |
| Self-Sufficiency..... | 1,756,049 |
| Health | 790,924 |
| Other..... | 527,344 |
| Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)..... | 2,000,000 |

(NOTE: DHS will not receive FY 2005 numbers until March 31, 2006. That is when DHS receives new numbers from agencies and reports them to U.S. Department of Human Services.)

Of the amounts above, approximately \$11.5 million was used to support the Community Action Agencies' operating costs. Although the agencies receive funding from other government and private organizations for direct services, the CSBG funding enables the agencies to maintain core staffing, facilities, equipment maintenance, and other centralized activities of the agencies.

CSBG discretionary funds were utilized to fund a variety of program areas: training and technical assistance for all CAAs, several migrant services contracts, Indian tribes/councils contracts and several community-based initiatives, including: housing, health and family support services, transportation, a community resource center for youths, agency capacity building and community outreach.

| Department of Management and Budget | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION | | Fiscal Year 2007 |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|------------------|
| Department | Appropriation Unit | Program | |
| DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES | Community Action & Economic Opportunity | Weatherization | Page 1 of 3 |

PROGRAM STATEMENT

Program Goal – The goal of the Weatherization Assistance Program is to assist low-income households with reducing their energy consumption and lowering their energy bills.

Program Description – Michigan’s Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP) is a federally funded, low-income residential energy conservation program. The program provides free home energy conservation services to low-income Michigan homeowners and renters. Community Action Agencies (CAAs) and Limited Purpose Agencies (LPAs) provide weatherization services at the local level throughout the state.

Michigan’s 30 CAAs and 3 LPAs serve all 83 counties. Agencies are listed on the following two pages.

SOURCES OF FINANCING

Federal Department of Energy Weatherization Assistance Program funds
Federal Health & Human Services Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program funds

LEGAL BASE

Weatherization Assistance Program for Low-Income Persons, Title 10, Part 440, Final Rule – Revised as of December 8, 2000.
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981 (title XXVI of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981), as amended.
Public Act 147 of 2005 (FY 2006 DHS Appropriations Act).

PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS

Weatherized homes typically realize a 20-25% reduction in energy bills. This results in savings of about \$300 per year. In the 2004 program year, * 4,647 low-income Michigan households received weatherization services. Services provided under the weatherization program may include; wall insulation, attic insulation and ventilation, foundation insulation, air leakage reduction, smoke detectors, dryer venting, furnace repair/replacement, water heater repair/replacement, combustion appliance testing, and energy conservation education. **To date, over 250,000 low-income homes have been made more energy efficient. Note: For the past five years, October 30th was proclaimed Weatherization Day by the Governor of Michigan.**

* The U.S. Department of Energy program year runs April 1st through March 31st.

| Department of Management and Budget | | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION | Fiscal Year 2007 |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|------------------|
| Department | Appropriation Unit | Program | |
| DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES | Community Action & Economic Opportunity | Weatherization | Page 2 of 3 |

| <i>Agency</i> | <i>County(ies) or City Served</i> |
|---|--|
| Alger-Marquette Community Action Board | Alger, Marquette |
| Allegan County Resource Development Committee, Inc..... | Allegan |
| Area Community Services Employment and Training Council | Kent |
| Baraga-Houghton-Keweenaw Community Action Agency, Inc..... | Baraga, Houghton, Keweenaw |
| Capital Area Community Services, Inc. | Clinton, Eaton, Ingham, Shiawassee |
| City of Dearborn, (LPA)..... | Wayne County – City of Dearborn |
| City of Detroit, Department of Human Services..... | City of Detroit |
| Chippewa-Luce-Mackinac Community Action and Human Resources Authority, Inc. | Chippewa, Luce, Mackinac |
| Community Action Agency of South Central Michigan | Barry, Branch, Calhoun, St. Joseph |
| Community Action Agency..... | Hillsdale, Jackson, Lenawee |
| Dickinson-Iron Community Services Agency | Dickinson, Iron |
| Downriver Community Conference, (LPA)..... | Wayne County – Communities of Allen Park, Brownstown Township, Ecorse, Flat Rock, Gibraltar, Grosse Isle Township, Lincoln Park, Melvin dale, River Rouge, Riverview, Rockwood, Romulus, Southgate, Taylor, Trenton, Woodhaven, Wyandotte |
| Economic Opportunity Committee of St. Clair | St. Clair |
| Eight CAP, Inc. | Gratiot, Ionia, Isabella, Montcalm |
| Five CAP, Inc..... | Lake, Manistee, Mason, Newaygo |
| Genesee County Community Action Community Action Resource Department | Genesee |
| Gogebic-Ontonagon Community Action Agency | Gogebic, Ontonagon |
| Human Development Commission | Huron, Lapeer, Sanilac, Tuscola |
| Kalamazoo County Human Services Department | Kalamazoo |

| Department of Management and Budget | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION | Fiscal Year 2007 |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| Department | Appropriation Unit | Program |
| DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES | Community Action & Economic Opportunity | Weatherization |

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Macomb County Community Services Agency.....Macomb

Menominee-Delta-Schoolcraft Community Action Agency
and Human Resource Authority Delta, Menominee, Schoolcraft

Mid-Michigan Community Action Agency, Inc. Bay, Clare, Gladwin, Mecosta, Midland, Oscoda

Monroe County Opportunity Program..... Monroe

Muskegon-Oceana Community Action Partnership, Inc. Muskegon, Oceana

Northeast Michigan Community Service Agency.....Alcona, Alpena, Arenac, Cheboygan, Crawford, Iosco,
Montmorency, Ogemaw, Oscoda, Otsego, Presque Isle

Northwest Michigan Human Services AgencyAntrim, Benzie, Charlevoix, Emmet, Grand Traverse,
Kalkaska, Leelanau, Missaukee, Roscommon, Wexford

Oakland Livingston Human Services Agency Livingston, Oakland

Ottawa County Community Action Agency Ottawa

Saginaw County Community Action Committee, Inc. Saginaw

Southwest Michigan Community Action AgencyBerrien, Cass, Van Buren

Washtenaw County Human Services DepartmentWashtenaw

Wayne County, (LPA).....Wayne County – Communities of Taylor, Inkster,
Redford, Dearborn Heights, Westland, Garden
City, Wayne, Canton, Plymouth/Northville,
Huron, Livonia, Belleville/Vanburen, Sumpter,
New Boston, Romulus

Wayne Metropolitan Community Action Agency.....Wayne County – Communities of Highland Park,
Hamtramck, the Grosse Ptes, Harper Woods

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